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Austria 14 S | Belgium 30 B.Fr. | Denmark 3.50 D.Kr. | Eire 18 P | Finland 2.20 F.M. | France 2.50 F. | Germany 1.50 D.M. | Great Britain 15 P | Greece 18 Drs. | India Rs. 6 | Iran 40 Rials | Italy 300 Lire | Israel 1.6 3.50 | Lebanon | Luxembourg 30 L.Fr. | Morocco 2.50 Dr. | Netherlands 1.50 Flor. | Nigeria 50 K. | Norway 3 N.Kr. | Portugal 13 Esc. | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr. | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr. | Spain 30 Ptas | Turkey T.£ 8 | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35 | Yugoslavia 9 D



Associated Press

OF THE LINE—The Concorde 002, Britain's prototype of the supersonic aircraft currently in service, landed for the last time at the Royal Naval Air Station in Yeoviltón, where it is to be permanently displayed.

Girding for Guerrilla Surge

Rhodesia Will Beef Up Army, Cut Use of Fuel

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 5.—Rhodesia is calling up more white and black soldiers for protection against an expected increase in attacks by black nationalist guerrillas, Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl said today.

At a news conference Mr. van der Byl said that Mozambique's decision Wednesday to cut Rhodesia's access to Indian Ocean ports and implement fully the UN trade sanctions against this country would result in austerity measures and force the call-up of an unspecified number of whites for temporary duty in the army and the enlargement of the regular army—about 4,000-strong—with an unspecified number of black soldiers.

The defense force is well able to take care of the guerrilla threat, he said, adding that "the new situation does take its toll by us having to call up more Rhodesian territorials [part-time troops] but at the same time we are extending the size of the regular army."

The army now has almost 2,000 black soldiers—in one full battalion and another which is about two-thirds formed—compared with approximately 3,000 white troops.

Ratio in Police

In the paramilitary police, however, Africans outnumber whites by about three to one.

Mr. van der Byl said that he had plans to commission black officers in the Rhodesian Army, which has only white officers.

The black population of 6 million is a reservoir of manpower and the country's regular armed forces will eventually be predominantly black, he said. There are 270,000 whites in Rhodesia.

Informed sources estimated that Rhodesia could mobilize a defense force of 55,000 men on short notice.

Commerce and Industry Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke today announced cuts in most fuel rations by 20 per cent, the first sign of an economic squeeze caused by the closing of the border with Mozambique.

He said in a statement that the government was reducing the value of the ration unit from five to four liters, effective tomorrow, as a precautionary measure "in view of the closure of the Mozambique border and the consequent disruption of both import and export traffic."

A 20-per-cent reduction will also be made in all fuel allocations to bulk users, with the exception of diesel fuel sold to farmers, mines and urban bus services, Mr. Lardner-Burke said.

Motorists' Ration

But he said that it was hoped to restore the private motorists' old level on April 1 while maintaining the reduction of 20 per cent for other consumers.

Rhodesian motorists have been on fuel rationing for several years.

Mr. van der Byl also said at his news conference: "We have no indication at all of a Cuban, or indeed a Russian, presence of any significance in Mozambique."

He said that there were about 1,000 African nationalist guerrillas inside Rhodesia and between 4,000 and 5,000 poised in neighboring black states.

In an opening statement, Mr. van der Byl said it was sad that the British government was making no gesture to help Rhodesia in the difficult situation it faces.

"Far from that, on the other hand, they are offering all the support which Mozambique may require in order to try and bring pressure on us," he said.

"It is an extremely sad and lamentable reflection on the attitude of the British government. This country on every occasion since its existence hastened to the assistance of Great Britain when she was in trouble, and in fact had the highest recruiting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Dmitri Polyansky



Grigori Romanov



Dmitri Ustinov

Soviet Agriculture Chief Dropped From Politburo as Congress Ends

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 5 (WP).—The Soviet Union's ruling Politburo, winding up the 25th Communist party congress, today removed from its ranks Dmitri Polyansky, the official most closely identified with last year's disastrous agricultural performance.

The ouster of Mr. Polyansky was revealed when his name failed to appear on the list of Politburo members read out by party chief Leonid Brezhnev, whose own position as the Kremlin's top figure was resoundingly reaffirmed during the 10-day session. Once considered a favorite for the Soviet premiership, Mr. Polyansky was on hand today and smiled gamely.

For the time being, the 58-year-old official retains his post as the country's minister of agriculture, but sharp criticism of him at the congress and the loss of his party power clearly means the end of the line. In an occasion otherwise devoted to hailing Soviet accomplishments at home and abroad, the agricultural setbacks were the principal target of speakers' complaints.

The Soviet harvest last year was the worst in a decade, forcing Moscow to buy large amounts of grain from the United States. While much of the blame was publicly laid to a severe drought, Mr. Polyansky, whose career had already showed signs of decline, is evidently being singled out.

Two Are Elevated

The only other major leadership changes disclosed by Mr. Brezhnev today were the promotion of two men to full Politburo membership, bringing its total to 16. They are:

• Grigori Romanov, 53, the party boss from Leningrad who is now regarded as one of the most likely candidates to succeed Mr. Brezhnev when the 69-year-old Kremlin leader finally steps aside. Mr. Romanov is considered a strong Brezhnev supporter and has won a reputation in six years in Leningrad as an effective administrator.

• Dmitri Ustinov, 65, for many years the party's leading overseer of defense industries and space matters. He served as minister of armaments during World War II and his accession to full Politburo membership is expected to strengthen the position of the country's military-industrial complex in policy debates.

Despite these adjustments, however, the composition of the Politburo remains essentially as it was—a gerontocracy with an average age of about 66. The lack of movement was in keeping with the spirit of the congress, which more than any other in Soviet history seemed devoted to demonstrating the stability of the country.

On international subjects, there were no significant departures from the Kremlin's main themes of recent years: the pursuit of détente with the West, continued support for leftist revolutionary and nationalist movements and animosity toward Communist China.

The only real surprise for diplomatic analysts was the extent of Moscow's apparent concern, as expressed by Mr. Brezhnev and others, over the increasingly independent positions taken by the large Communist parties of France and Italy, as well as some smaller Western European parties. The emergence of what amounts to an East-West schism in Communist doctrine, some diplomats said today, may well be remembered as the congress's outstanding feature.

On domestic matters, Mr. Brezh-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Below $2 Level; Lira, Franc Hit

itish Pound Drops to Record Low

ON March 5 (AP).—The battered by Britain's k weakness, was hit toheavy sales of oil money ed in London and plunged he $2 level to an all-time

e's two other vulnerable ies, the French franc and lian lira, also fell sharply. the three dragged the down with them to the of the West German mark e Swiss franc.

dollar rose from 4.51 French to 4.5250 and from 797.5 798.25 but declined from marks to 2.5705 and from Swiss francs to 2.5645.

pound dropped from 5.2224 francs to 5.1315 and from marks to 5.1012.

Hectic Dealings

ers in some centers descurrency dealings as hectic es but in London the marts said to be "thin," with und sinking steadily. The had reached $1.8815 dolthe close of business and s said they saw no let-up steady decline.

e was no sign of any supr sterling by the Bank of nd and dealers were mysby the state bank's cut in in lending rate today. This the pound still less atto hold and provoked r selling.

bank cut its minimum lendte 0.25 per cent to 9 per

sharp slump of sterling late yesterday when the of England, acting as agent e Nigerian government, was reported to have dumped than £80 million on the exchanges. Further sales nds by unspecified Middle East oil countries were said to have been carried out early today.

The pound dropped almost one cent yesterday and fell almost 3 1/2 cents today. In the 12-month period since last March, the pound has thus dropped 18 per cent against the dollar and has fallen $3.08 dollars in value from its all-time high of $5.065 in November 1933.

The pound's devaluation today in relation to a basket of 10 major currencies reached 21.5 per cent of the rate set at the Smithsonian conference in December, 1971.

The drop was good news for tourists planning early visits to Britain.

The pound has weakened steadily against most major currencies for the last 10 months, with Britain's economic problems held largely responsible for the lack of confidence in sterling.

Britain's yearly rate of infla-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Jobless Rate In U.S. Hits 14-Month Low

WASHINGTON, March 5 (IHT).—The U.S. unemployment rate fell by 0.2 per cent in February to 7.6 per cent, the fourth consecutive monthly decline and the lowest level in 14 months, the Labor Department reported today. Unemployment stands at 7.1 million.

The total number of employed Americans increased last month, taking the level back to the July, 1974, pre-recession peak of 88.3 million, the report said. Story Page 9.

Worker 'Sick' 60% of Time Loses His Job

TURIN, March 5 (AP).—A court here yesterday upheld the dismissal of a metalworker who had stayed home 1,135 days in less than five years—a rate higher than 60 per cent.

The man, who was not named, had appealed his dismissal, claiming that his absence from work had been due solely to illness. The court, however, ruled that more than 1,000 days of "illness" were too many and confirmed the worker's dismissal from the Aspera firm.

Absenteeism is a major industrial problem in Italy, aggravated by the easy availability of medical certificates and by labor laws that prevent employers from checking on their workers.

Absenteeism rates in some major industrial plants reach 31 per cent daily, with peak rates hitting 30 per cent before or after long weekends.

Reds-in-Government Dispute

France Says Haig, as Soldier, Should Shun Political Issues

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 5 (IHT).—The French government today gently rebuked Gen. Alexander Haig jr., commander in chief of NATO forces, for his comments on Western European Communist parties two weeks ago and warned that the military should stay out of politics.

The response to a written question from the Socialist party on the government's attitude toward Gen. Haig's comments followed repeated Communist charges in the last few days that the government approved the general's remarks.

What Gen. Haig said was that Communist participation in a West European government would be a threat both to Europe and NATO.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues's answer today suggested that, while the government disapproved the origin of the remarks, it agreed with their tenor that it was best to keep Communists out of Western European governments.

Mr. Sauvagnargues's response, in general, was not harsh. It accepted a statement that Gen. Haig had been misquoted in the French press but added that "however it might be, a military official has no business commenting on political questions dealing with the interior situation of foreign nations."

'Interference' Rejected

The government "rejects generally any interference in its internal affairs," the statement said.

There was no reference to or criticism of the State Department's current policy of instructing its diplomats to inform European governments that Washington disapproves of policies favoring Communist participation in government. The Sauvagnargues statement made it clear that such diplomatic actions were regarded as normal and it was rather the military interference that was objectionable.

The Socialist party last week attempted to exploit the U.S. diplomatic effort, which has included paying calls on members of the opposition to protest their Communist alliances.

Comments Reserved

Dealing with the substance of Gen. Haig's remarks, the statement today said that the French government reserved its comments for the spring debate on foreign policy in the National Assembly. Privately, however, officials have made it clear that they do not disagree with the U.S. analysis.

The dispute over the misquoting had to do with an Agence France-Presse report that had Gen. Haig saying, "I would not accept" Communist participation.

A State Department clarification later said that, while Gen. Haig would not have used such language, the U.S. position had not been distorted.

EC Floating Record Loan, 3 Billion, for Italy, Ireland

By Carl Gewirtz

IS, March 5 (IHT).—The loan ever launched in the of the European Economic unity, and at $1.3 billion the ever to be floated on the national capital market, will later this month under the ion of Deutsche Bank.

The European Commission has approved the package. The Council of Ministers, scheduled to meet March 15, seems certain to give the final go-ahead. The loan is being raised on behalf of Italy, which has requested $1 billion, and Ireland, which has requested $300 million, to tide the two nations over balance-of-payments difficulties stemming from the fivefold increase in oil prices.

Due to the strong insistence of West Germany that the financial obligations of the Nine be ascertained from the start, the bulk of the loan—$1 billion—will be done at fixed interest rates. The remainder will be a floating-rate loan whose coupon will be adjusted twice a year.

The "floater" of $300 million will be syndicated among the world's largest banks as soon as the final approval is received. It will be for five years and the coupon will be set at 1 percentage point over the London interbank rate for six-month Eurodollars, which is currently 6 1/2 per cent.

The 1-point spread is meager by current standards. The current minimum spread on bank loans is 1 1/2 per cent. However, bankers say that every bank doing business within the Common Market "can be expected to stand up and salute" as they take a share of the loan, which is not overly large by Eurocurrency market standards.

As soon as this transaction is finished, bankers will offer to the public $300 million in six-year notes, which, under present market conditions, are expected to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

rkers Free mericans at rtugal Plant

ON, March 5 (AP).—Two kan executives of a Firetire plant, who were held ge at the facility for 80 by leftist workers, were ed unharmed early today.

rtin Brunson, 53, manager e plant at Alcochete near n, and James Roney, 32, ction manager, had been in the building since Monnight by a Communistnated workers' commission ing wage demands.

s release followed a meeting een Labor Ministry mediators the workers, who had said would hold the two executuntil Firestone agreed to talks on pay questions. The ory had denounced the workaction as an "international dal."

restone—one of about 100 firms operating in Portugal is had previous labor troubles. Roney had been held hostage e and Mr. Brunson had been ostage of plant workers on other occasion. The men rtedly were well treated.

Unless Congress Fights Action

U.S. May Gradually Broaden List of Military Sales to Egypt

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—The Ford administration will gradually follow up the sale of six C-130 military transport planes to Egypt with a range of other military equipment—none of it weapons—if Congress does not object strongly to the new supply relationship, administration officials said yesterday.

On the possible list, made known to the Israelis on Monday, were such items as transport helicopters, radio and communications equipment and mine-detectors. Egyptian military officers would also be permitted to train in the United States.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, facing some criticism from members of the House International Relations Committee about the projected C-130 deal, indicated that the administration would proceed slowly, given the sensitivity of Israel and its supporters to the proposed lifting of the military embargo against Egypt.

Although the administration said it is "consulting" with Congress before deciding finally on selling the C-130s, Mr. Kissinger told the committee yesterday that "we've agreed" to sell the military transports.

Other Suppliers

Replying to a critical question posed by Rep. Lee Hamilton, the committee's Middle East expert, Mr. Kissinger defended the decision but said: "We can't be the principal arms supplier to Egypt." The administration hopes Britain and France will take the lead.

He also said that if the C-130 sale, estimated to be in excess of $40 million, goes through, he did not expect any further transactions "in the next few months."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said his government would do all it could to prevent the sale of the C-130s and other military equipment to Egypt. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Worker 'Sick' 60% of Time Loses His Job

TURIN, March 5 (AP).—A court here yesterday upheld the dismissal of a metalworker who had stayed home 1,135 days in less than five years—a rate higher than 60 per cent.

The man, who was not named, had appealed his dismissal, claiming that his absence from work had been due solely to illness. The court, however, ruled that more than 1,000 days of "illness" were too many and confirmed the worker's dismissal from the Aspera firm.

Absenteeism is a major industrial problem in Italy, aggravated by the easy availability of medical certificates and by labor laws that prevent employers from checking on their workers.

Absenteeism rates in some major industrial plants reach 31 per cent daily, with peak rates hitting 30 per cent before or after long weekends.

U.K. Abortions Drop For Foreign Women

LONDON, March 5 (Reuters).—The number of foreign women who come to Britain for abortions is declining, according to official figures released today.

In January last year, about 3,592 foreign women had abortions in England and Wales, but in January this year the figure dropped by more than half, to 1,758. The decline is thought to reflect more liberal abortion laws in some other European countries.

Immigration Is Small but Steady

Daily Flow Home of Ethnic Germans Continues

By Craig R. Whitney

FRIEDLAND, West Germany, March 5 (NYT).—Every day they come, 50 to 100 of them, as more than 558,000 have come in the last 25 years: ethnic Germans from German-speaking families in Poland and the Soviet Union.

Although it is little noticed, and hardly news any longer in this country, there has been a small but steady flow of immigrants from Eastern Europe in both Cold War and détente. Even from East Germany, sealed off by the Berlin wall and a border laid with minefields, 12,000 emigrants and refugees manage to come West every year. Their first step is at refugee processing camps like the one at Friedland or at Giessen, centrally located and not far from the East German border.

Reasons for Leaving

Emanuel Beck, a 50-year-old native of the Ukraine, came from Estonia with his wife and three daughters Feb. 8 "so that our daughters would be able to speak German and marry into a real German family."

A Silesian couple who were afraid to disclose their names came from Poland the next day with their daughter "because Germans are second-class citizens in Poland and we had enough."

Willi Wolf came from Plauen in East Germany on Feb. 6 with his wife, daughter and son-in-law and their three children. He says he left because he was badly paid, unhappy with living conditions and politically suspect to the Communist authorities.

Held in contempt in many countries of Eastern Europe even now because of the suffering the Nazis inflicted there, ethnic Germans know that if they can manage to make their way to West Germany they will find a welcome.

So do East Germans who are unable or unwilling to live under the Communists. West Germany grants citizenship to anyone of German ethnic origin no matter where they come from—although East German refugees are screened by both U.S. and West German intelligence services first.

But ethnic Germans, like Jews who seek to emigrate from many Communist countries, are in a state of constant uncertainty about how long their governments will permit the outflow to continue. Only those with close relatives in West Germany are allowed by the Polish and Soviet governments to apply to leave.

More Expected

Since 1950, some 47,110 people have come to West Germany from Poland.

"The number of people coming from Poland has increased since last October," said Albert Schultz, director of the Friedland camp. "There were 1,581 in January and we expect even more" in the next few months.

The reason, as Mr. Schultz sees it, is that the Polish government has been living up to the promises all Eastern European countries made in Helsinki last summer to be more liberal in allowing divided families to be reunited.

And last Aug. 1, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt negotiated a treaty with the Polish Communist party leader, Edward Gierek, that would allow 120,000 to 125,000 more ethnic Germans to emigrate by 1979 in exchange for $95 million in trade credits and pension settlements from Bonn. The treaty has not yet been approved by the West German legislature.

Treaty Foes Assured

BONN, March 5 (AP).—Polish Ambassador Vaclav Piatkowski, attempting to head off a threatened veto of a Warsaw-Bonn détente treaty, gave assurances today that there would be no limit on the number of ethnic Germans allowed to emigrate from Poland.

In an interview with the newspaper Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, Mr. Piatkowski said exit visas for ethnic Germans would not be limited to 125,000, nor would the emigration period be limited to the four years covered by the treaty.

Poland's Foreign Ministry is expected to give further assurances next week but it is unclear whether this will be enough to satisfy Bonn parliamentary critics who want a clear statement that all Germans who wish to will be allowed to leave Poland within a reasonable time.

Labor Retains Seat in Coventry By-Election



Associated Press.

Geoffrey Robinson is congratulated following his victory in Coventry North West.

Vote Margin Cut by Half

COVENTRY, England, March 5 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor party kept its overall majority in the House of Commons today by holding on to its seat in Coventry North West after a contested by-election.

Geoffrey Robinson, 36, an industrial consultant, led yesterday's election with 17,118 votes. His nearest challenger in a seven-candidate field was Jonathan Guiness, a Conservative, with 13,434 votes.

Employment Minister Michael Foot immediately claimed it as a "good result for Labor." But the Conservatives noted that Labor's winning margin in this industrial Midlands city had been cut in half from the 7,488 in the October, 1974, general election. The figures also showed a swing of about 5 per cent from Labor to Conservative, enough to return the Conservatives to power if repeated throughout the country.

The by-election was caused by the death in December of Maurice Edelman, a moderate and popular Labor member of Parliament.

Mr. Foot was particularly pleased by Labor's successful defense of the Coventry seat since unemployment was the dominant issue in the election campaign.

Recession-hit Coventry, where many large factories and engineering plants are operating part-time, has a 7.3-per-cent rate of unemployment, 1.3 per cent higher than the national average.

During the campaign, Mr. Robinson declared that unemployment would have been even higher with the Conservative policy of greater cuts in public spending and less public support for ailing firms.

The Liberal party candidate, Alan Leighton, came in third, with 4,062 votes. The total turnout of voters was 72.9 per cent compared with 75.3 per cent in the last general election.

The 635-seat House of Commons now is made up of 318 Labor members, 275 Conservatives, 13 Liberals and 27 others.

In addition, there are vacancies in two Conservative-held seats being contested next Thursday.

Turkish Students Clash

ANKARA, March 5 (Reuters).—At least 15 students were injured yesterday in clashes between leftists and rightists in Turkey.

Direct Rule to Continue

London Dissolves N. Ireland Convention

LONDON, March 5 (Reuters).—Britain today announced the dissolution of Northern Ireland's abortive constitutional convention and ruled out any early British initiative to try to break the Protestant-Catholic deadlock over power-sharing in a future administration.

The province will continue to be ruled directly from London, as it has been for the last four years, Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees reported to Parliament.

The collapse of the convention early yesterday morning after its majority of hard-line Protestants had refused to agree to admit Catholics to government, was a key subject in talks here today between Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Irish Republic Premier Liam Cosgrave.

Mr. Rees told the House of Commons that there was now no prospect of agreement between the province's rival politicians. An autonomous system of government was still Britain's aim, he said, but the government "does not contemplate any major new initiative for some time to come."

The minister reported that Queen Elizabeth had already approved an order dissolving the convention at midnight tonight. He pledged that direct rule from London would be positive, fair and firm.

When Conservatives expressed fears that men of violence would move into the political vacuum, Mr. Rees agreed that there was a danger that paramilitary forces would pose as defenders of respective communities.

The convention was set up by Britain in May but six months later it was still deadlocked over power-sharing. The government rejected its report calling for majority rule and the convention was recalled Feb. 3 to try again for agreement.

Violence and Chaos

British ministers have previously been warned by Protestant politicians that there would be violence and chaos in Northern Ireland through a violent Protestant reaction to rejection of their demands for simple majority rule.

There are also fears that the announcement of continued direct rule will result in intensified guerrilla attacks by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which demands total British withdrawal from the province.

The IRA is believed responsible for a number of recent bomb explosions in London, including three yesterday. One was in a train which had discharged its passengers only minutes before.

These dangers confronted the British and Irish Prime Ministers as they met this morning. Mr. Cosgrave was reported to be sounding out Mr. Wilson on his policy for the future of Northern Ireland and on whether anything can be done to prevent political stagnation there.

Partnership System

A British statement after today's meeting said that both leaders had agreed that an acceptable form of government in Northern Ireland could be established only through an agreement by both sections of the community on a system of government providing for partnership and participation.

Until such an agreement was achieved, a period of direct rule and constitutional stability was necessary, the statement said.

The two leaders said that a Northern Ireland solution could be found only through elected representatives and not through negotiations with paramilitary organizations.

The talks were friendly and useful and a wide measure of agreement was reached, the statement added.

U.S. May Gradually Broaden List of Military Sales to Egypt

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Israeli Embassy said earlier that it has already stated its "categoric objection" to any sale.

The Israelis claim that by ending the arms embargo even for categories of nonweapons the United States is opening the way to an influx of arms that could lead to an imbalance in the strategic picture.

Mr. Kissinger told the committee that "you can't expect Israel to give any approval to the sale, but we have to do what is in our national interest."

The administration contends that President Anwar Sadat, by moving Egypt away from the Soviet Union, now needs the psychological boost of a U.S. military relationship to demonstrate to his military that the break with Moscow has borne some fruit.

The Egyptians have asked informally for such sophisticated equipment as F-5E fighter planes, Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and TOW wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

But in the consultations with Congress, the administration is maintaining that, for the moment, the only items to be offered are the six C-130s, known as Hercules.

So far, State Department officials report that reaction on Capitol Hill has been more supportive than critical. A check with members of Congress indicated that pro-Israeli supporters had not agreed on a policy.

Police in Zaire Close FNLA's Headquarters

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 5 (UPI).—Paramilitary policemen closed the headquarters of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) early today, six days after Zaire recognized Angola's Soviet-backed government.

The policemen, members of Zaire's national gendarmerie, evicted all occupants at FNLA headquarters during the 3 a.m. raid.

The move followed the Feb. 28 accord reached in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic, between President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Agostinho Neto of Angola.

Mr. Neto's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) defeated the FNLA and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola last month and both groups vowed to continue their fight from the bush.

The Mobutu-Neto accord provided for both sides to forbid military activity against the other.

EEC Balks Irish On Women's Pay

BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—The Common Market Commission has rejected a request from Ireland to be exempted from EEC rules guaranteeing equal pay for women, EEC officials said.

But the EEC executive, in a formal reply to the Irish government, added that the commission would study any request to help Irish industries affected by the ruling.

Garret Fitzgerald, Ireland's external affairs minister, last month appealed for a temporary exemption from the rules to help his country's hard-hit textiles and footwear industries. According to commission experts, those two, industries will have to pay an extra £6 million ($12 million) during the next two years to conform with the EEC regulations.

Bomb-Maker Jailed

LONDON, March 5 (UPI).—Mrs. Annie Maguire, 40, a mother of four, and her husband, Patrick, 42, were sentenced to 14 years in jail yesterday for possession of explosives in their home and for giving bomb-making lessons.

Their eldest son, Vincent, 17, was jailed for five years and another child, Patrick, 14, was ordered detained for four years. Two other relatives were jailed for two years.



Associated Press.

YOUNG CAMPAIGNER—Hugues Dewavrin, at 21 the youngest candidate in French cantonal council elections to be held Sunday, pastes up a poster. He is the presidential majority candidate for Roubaix-Nord.

1st Round of French Canton Vote

PARIS, March 5 (IHT).—Frenchmen will go to the polls this Sunday and next to elect members of their cantons, or county administrations.

About 1,800 seats will be distributed among dozens of local and national parties in the first vote since the presidential election two years ago.

Although the opposition parties have claimed that these are political elections that will show growing leftist strength, these county elections with their high abstention rates traditionally have little political significance.

One half of the cantonal representatives are renewed every six years. Although these bodies are a principal unit of local administration, they have little political power, mainly acting as local representatives to the prefect, the government-appointed governor.

Strikes Sweep 3 Provinces

Spanish City Crippled by Rit For 3 Slain by Police Bulle

VITORIA, Spain, March 5 (AP).—The coffins of two workers and a student killed here by police bullets were carried through the streets today followed by nearly a quarter of Vitoria's 180,000 inhabitants in a show of defiance of the government.

Virtually the entire labor force of Alava Province was idle and tens of thousands of workers in Spain's three other Basque provinces stayed off the job. Several clashes with police were reported in Basque cities. But extra police reinforcements guarded Vitoria's streets and no incidents were reported here.

Leftist labor groups called for a general strike Monday in the entire Basque region.

The two workers and the student were killed Wednesday when police fired into rioting mobs in this city, 175 miles northeast of Madrid, to put down the worst labor riots since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in November. More than 100 persons were injured.

Government Meets

In Madrid, the Cabinet met to discuss the growing political unrest.

At the end of a daylong meeting, the Cabinet said it was determined to "maintain order and act against all subversive attempts."

It said the Vitoria riots and other recent violence were "clearly directed against the program of reform which the Spanish people desires and which the government is not prepared to give up."

An unidentified priest who celebrated the funeral mass here accused the state of "brutality" that profaned "the right to life". His oration was interrupted by applause several times.

The priest, who said he was acting with the consent of his bishop, demanded that the police who fired the fatal shots be arrested and prosecuted.

"These dead are demanding the exercise of justice," he said.

Grim-faced workers grabbed the coffins as they left the cathedral and hoisted them to their shoulders amid shouts of "Carry them through the center" of the Basque provincial capital.

The throng paused in its march briefly in front of the civil governor's office, the central government's seat of authority, before moving through main streets to the cemetery.

Thousands in a downtown plaza applauded as the coffins w by. A police helicopter trailed the procession drew ho Nearly everyone in the cr seemed to be wearing a bl armband.

Pamplona, the capital of Province of Navarre, was ported virtually paralyzed b sympathy strike. Clashes police and several arrests w reported. An estimated 30 workers struck in Bilbao, cap of Vizkaya Province.

Vitoria's stores remained clo for the second straight day. Spanish flags flew at half-st even on government buildings

Farm Chief Is Dropped By Politburo

(Continued from Page 1)

nev's five-hour opening day port contained notably bl criticism of the shortcomings consumer goods, including a culture. But subsequent speec particularly the economic re of Premier Alexei Kosygin, dicated that no fundamental forms are in the offing. stress is plainly on doing thi better, not differently.

In a final speech to the 5 delegates, Mr. Brezhnev said congress had shown "realism s businesslike spirit, calm c fidence in our strength and c fidence for our great strug of building communism."

Even the dismissal of Mr. Iyansky was carried out with eye to preserving the image unity. It was considered usual that he was present w his sacking was made kno Moreover, he was not drop from the party Central Comm tee—the policy-making body be the Politburo.

Other Changes

Mr. Brezhnev also disclosed s eral other personnel shifts senior party ranks. Geidar Alir 55, party chief in the Azerbai was appointed a candidate, nonvoting, member of the Po buro. A former head of the K secret police there, he has b responsible for a crackdown corruption in his bailiwick.

The editor of the Commu party newspaper Pravda, M hail Zimyanin, 61, and Konst tin Chernyenko, 65, were pointed party secretaries, p that carry considerable auth ity. Mr. Zimyanin is expec to be in charge of culture media, while Mr. Chernyenk expected to supervise the p bureaucracy.

The net effect of these pointments, analysts said, is strengthen Mr. Brezhnev's ready strong hold on p decision making.

Anastas Mikoyan, 80, for deputy premier and presid was dropped from the Cen Committee, which was increa from 241 to 287 members.

Mikoyan, who retired from presidency in 1965 to make for Mr. Podgorny, was the surviving old Bolshevik, ha come safely through two w wars, the Revolution and Sta purges.

Diplomats said his removal probably due more to old than to political causes.

Alexander Shelepin, who ousted from the Politburo a ye ago and from his post as t union boss shortly afterward, was dropped from the Cen Committee, making him a litical nonperson. He is a dep minister in charge of vocatio training.

Urban Sprawl, Overcrowding, Pollution Are Cited

Flood of Rural Migrants Imperils Istanbul

By Steven V. Roberts

ISTANBUL, March 5 (NYT).—Istanbul, one of the oldest crossroads in the world, is drowning under a flood of humanity.

The city has appealed to Unesco and the Council of Europe to help study the problem and suggest solutions. But the pressures are so intense, the damage so advanced, that government officials feel virtually helpless.

The Council of Europe recently called Istanbul "one of the most beautiful architectural creations in the member states." That heritage, the council added, "appears to be seriously threatened by human action and increasing immigration."

'A Sick City'

Mayor Ahmet Isvan put it more bluntly: "Istanbul really is a sick city."

Every day in Turkey is plagued by the enormous migration from rural areas. About 200,000 a year are pouring into this ancient city, which was first settled more than 2,500 years ago. The population has risen to 2.8 million in the city and 4.2 million in the metropolitan area.

The incomes and the expectations of many Turks are also rising, and their demands for a better life are severely aggravating the situation.

One problem area is the Bosporus, the 18-mile strait that divides the European and Asian sections of the city. Once lined with picturesque villages and plenty of greenery, the banks of the waterway now present a textbook case of urban sprawl.

Only Control

According to Mayor Isvan, the city's only planning tool is the power to withhold building permits. But builders either build without a permit or bribe local officials to provide one. As the population along the shore increases, the Bosporus is becoming polluted and the fish catch is dropping.

The other problem area is the old city, whose domes and minarets have told generations of travelers that they are approaching the Orient. The older housing in this district includes many gracious wooden buildings designed to accommodate large families. They were lovely to look at but hard to keep warm, said Turgut Cansever, an architect who grew up in one.

This did not bother the original occupants, said the architect, since they maintained a stoical approach to life that was rooted in the Moslem belief that man should submit to the will of God.

With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, Turks started adopting a more Western, and more aggressive, approach, said Mr. Cansever. Children no longer wanted to live with their parents, and the families left the large, uncomfortable old houses for small modern apartments in newer neighborhoods. The government tore down historic walls and buildings to make bigger streets, more railroads and other "improvements."

The older housing filled up with poor migrants, often with a whole family living in a single room. On their heels came all sorts of commercial and industrial enterprises that further eroded the district's character.

On a walking tour through the city, Mr. Cansever pointed to many old wooden houses that were literally falling apart. The courtyard of a former religious school, designed by the great Turkish architect Sinan, is now crammed with squatters in makeshift shacks.

A graceful bazaar dating to the 16th century has become a shop for heavy machinery. An inn from the same period is filled with the noise and filth of small workshops.

The only answer, said Mr. Cansever, is to relieve the pressure on the center city by moving the port, the railroad station, and industry to outlying areas. Then some of the old buildings might be salvageable.

"But our possibilities are extremely limited," he conceded. "Very few parts of our old architectural heritage are left and they are living their last years."

Health Aides in Global Hunt For Disease Victim's Contacts

By Stephen J. Lynton

WASHINGTON, March 5 (WP).—A volunteer Peace Corps nurse suffering from Lassa fever, a rare and often deadly disease, arrived here Saturday from West Africa, setting off an extraordinary search here and abroad for hundreds of persons who may have been infected by her virus.

Public health officials, acting as medical detectives, are tracking down Dulles International Airport employees who encountered the nurse, Mrs. Margaret Coe, Saturday. They are trying to locate a taxi driver who brought her from the airport to the National Hotel, hotel workers who helped her to her room, employees of restaurants where she ate and Peace Corps officials who spoke with her.

Health officials also are seeking to contact 220 passengers who flew with her on Pan American flight No. 107 from London. They say 14 Pan American crew members have been grounded as a medical precaution.

British health officials are tracing passengers who were with the nurse on British Caledonian flight No. 352 from Freetown, Sierra Leone, to London.

U.S. health officials said yesterday that Mrs. Coe, 42, is recovering satisfactorily in a hospital. They said it is very unlikely that anyone who came in contact with her will develop Lassa fever.

Dr. David Fraser, a medical specialist at the U.S. Center for Disease Control, said here that health officials are carrying out precautionary measures as "a matter of prudence," because Lassa fever was only recently identified as a viral disease and is only partly understood.

The Lassa virus was first isolated in 1969 as a result of the deaths of two missionary nurses working in Africa and the severe illness of a third. The virus is named after a small town in Nigeria, where the first nurse became ill. It is thought to be transmitted by a species of West African rat.

Since its discovery seven years ago, Lassa fever has caused four known epidemics in Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Researchers say there is evidence that the recently detected Lassa virus has been in existence in Guinea since at least 1952 and has also appeared in eastern Senegal.

The fatality rate among persons hospitalized with Lassa fever has ranged from about 30 per cent to more than 50 per cent. But medical specialists say many other persons apparently become infected with the disease without showing any symptoms or discomfort.

So dangerous is the Lassa virus that Yale University halted research into the disease in 1970, after a laboratory technician died and a medical researcher became ill.

Mrs. Coe, who was assigned to Sierra Leone as a Peace Corps volunteer in November, did not know that she had Lassa fever until this week.

Mrs. Coe has no fever and is feeling relatively well, a doctor said, but she has been quarantined at the hospital for further observation and to avoid possible infection of others.

Anti-Peron Move Balked in Senate

BUENOS AIRES, March 5 (UPI).—Senate leaders said yesterday they would not call a joint session of Congress which had been requested by the opposition as a means of removing President Isabel Peron from office.

The opposition Radical Civic Union, Argentina's second largest party, formally requested this week that a joint session be held to debate ways to solve the national crisis, which would have included a declaration of Mrs. Peron's incompetency to hold office.

Another party, the Movement for Integration and Development, along with a small band of rebel Peronist congressmen known as the "Work Group," had already asked the Senate leader, Italo Luder, to call the joint session.

Buildup Set In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

rate anywhere in the old empire in the last war.

"The British government now goes out of its way in order to support the Communist-supported people who are opposing this country at the moment."

The defense minister went on to express gratitude to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his warning to Cuba yesterday against possible intervention in the Rhodesian conflict.

He said: "I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of what the American secretary of state said. One could only be thankful that at least somebody in the Western world is beginning to realize the menace that threatens the West to the extent of being able to take a positive line on it."

Mr. van der Byl would not give details of Rhodesian military strikes and "hot-pursuit" operations in Mozambique against guerrillas.

He would not comment on a claim by President Samora Machel of Mozambique that he had closed his country's border with Rhodesia because of an air attack on a border village last week.

Mrs. Meir Joins Party Leaders In Crisis Talks

TEL AVIV, March 5 (UPI Golda Meir is returning to ac politics to help solve a lea ship crisis in Israel's La party.

The 77-year-old former Pr Minister took part in a mee of prominent politicians at Pr Minister Yitzhak Rabin's of today. Last night she pres over a meeting at her home a Tel Aviv suburb to deal w problems raised by Meir Zar the kibbutz farmer who resig as secretary-general of the p last month.

Mr. Zarmi charged that party, which has ruled Is since the founding of the st in 1948, was racked with in ficiency and fiscal mismana ment.

Mrs. Meir, prime minister fr 1969 until 1974, has kept a profile since leaving office in gloom that followed the Middle East war.

Mr. Rabin consulted with by telephone during last ye negotiations on withdrawal fr captured Egyptian and Syr territory, but her public appe ances have been limited to occasional speech and fund-r ing mission abroad.

Mrs. Meir underwent ope tions for cataracts on her l last year and was also hospit ized for treatment of shoul problems.

Kenya Boycott Ends

MOMBASA, Kenya, March (Reuters).—Kenya dockers ha ended a boycott of Ugand goods that they called here l month, a spokesman of the E African Harbors Corp. said.

Raincoats
that keep you warm

HERE are four ideas from Lanvin 2 that will help you stay warm in cold rainstorms.

Choose between a veritable coat for the rain in 100 % wool gabardine (F 1 650) and a more lightweight model with a coordinated removable lining (F 1 800).

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Finally, if you're a heavy traveller, you'll find an ideal solution in the reversible raincoat. One of the most popular this season is tweed on one side and gabardine on the other (F 1 650).

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Mideast Nations Affected

House Approves $5.4 Billion For Aid—But Adds Debt Rider

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The House last night passed a $5.39-billion foreign-aid appropriation but with a rider that opponents said could cut off Israel, Egypt and many other countries from its benefits.

The amendment, adopted 229 to 139, would deny funds provided by the bill to any country in default for a year or more on any payment of principal or interest on a debt to the United States. Debts that had been disputed by the owing country would not count.

However, the principal handlers of the bill warned the House that if the provision remained in the bill it would preclude Israel, Egypt and many other countries from receiving any of the funds it provides. Funds provided by earlier appropriations would not be affected.

The overall bill, passed 314 to 152, contains nearly all President Ford's recommended package of more than $3 billion in special Middle East funds, designed to foster peace in that area.

Senate Panel

The measure now goes to the Senate Appropriations Committee, which after working on it will send it to the Senate floor. There was no immediate estimate of how long this process might take.

If the Senate version of the legislation does not include the ban on aid to defaulting nations, the provision could be removed in a compromise conference with the House. Such conferences are virtually automatic if the two chambers do not pass identical bills.

Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., principal handler of the bill, told reporters the default amendment "will be deleted in conference. It just can't be made to work. It was an emotional thing at the end of a long day. It was a good thing to demagogue on."

Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference, said amendments of the same kind have been adopted in the past and "they end up on the cutting-room floor. I hope that is the fate of this amendment."

Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., who offered the amendment, said constituents do not understand why the United States does not pursue collection of its foreign debts as the Internal Revenue Service presses collections from citizens.

Oil Nations

"We have a double standard for foreign countries," he said.

Many of the delinquents, he added, are oil-producing countries that have made big profits since the world price of petroleum skyrocketed.

Except for its adoption of the Alexander amendment, the House went along with Ford's Middle East proposals, approving only relatively minor cuts recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

The Middle East funds package, totaling more than $3 billion, includes $100 million for military assistance to Jordan and $50 million for the Middle East Special Requirements Fund. Half of this fund is to be used for the U.S. surveillance stations assigned to help prevent military surprises in the Sinai.

The bill includes $1.3 billion for economic aid worldwide, $400 million less than Mr. Ford requested, and $1 billion for development aid, down $3 billion.

It provides a $2.4-billion program of foreign military sales on credit, combining a direct appropriation of about $1 billion with guarantees for private loans.

Mr. Alexander said his amendment could affect the following countries, among others:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Zaire.

House Panel Backs Funds For Warships

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 5 (WP).—The House Seapower subcommittee voted yesterday to give the U.S. Navy an extra $2 billion this year to build more warships.

The action, which is expected to be approved by the full House Armed Services Committee, not only adds money to the Pentagon budget but draws a blueprint for the kind of Navy the United States should build for the 1980s. The new Navy, under this plan, would feature more big and expensive nuclear-powered ships like the $1-billion-plus Nimitz class aircraft carriers.

This is the kind of Navy Adm. Hyman Rickover, the nuclear propulsion boss in the Navy, has been successfully championing over the objections of such leaders as Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, the former chief of naval operations, who argued that the Navy must build cheaper and faster to have enough ships to cover worldwide trouble spots.

Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., chairman of the Seapower subcommittee, confirmed in an interview that the panel had added $2 billion to the Navy's request for $6.3 billion to buy ships in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Rep. Bennett said the net increase in the Pentagon budget would show up as only $1.3 billion, however, because money previously set aside to pay for cost overruns in previous years could be spent on building new ships.

Congressional sources said the subcommittee took these steps:

- Earmarked $400 million in the fiscal 1977 budget to get started on another Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier rather than go along with President Ford's recommendation to wait for fiscal 1978. Mr. Ford had argued that the delay would give the Navy time to assess designs for smaller, cheaper carriers.
- Authorized money for two nuclear-powered strike cruisers—ships that the majority of Congress voted against last year on the ground that they were not worth the unit cost of $1.2 billion.
- Recommended installing the Aegis anti-aircraft system on the nuclear-powered Long Beach guided-missile cruiser already in operation, rather than modify the new Spruance-class destroyer to carry the weapon.
- Urged buying more Spruance-class destroyers than the 30 ships the Navy has already ordered by cutting back on the Navy's planned purchases of light patrol frigates.
- Advocated that purchase of one additional nuclear-powered attack submarine, a destroyer tender, ammunition ship and supply ship.

The subcommittee acted as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was declaring at a Pentagon news conference that the future of Navy shipbuilding is such a crucial question that the White House has directed the National Security Council to study the matter. After that, Mr. Ford has promised to say whether he believes money should be added to his fiscal 1977 budget for more ships.



Sen. Robert Byrd

Byrd's Hopes Soar in Five U.S. Elections

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., is in the running for at least five of the top jobs in the government.

He is an announced candidate for:

- President of the United States;
- Re-election to the Senate;
- Majority leader of the Senate.

And he has said that if he failed to win the Democratic nomination for president, he would accept the vice-presidential candidacy.

And should he return to the Senate in January and fail to become majority leader, he would like to keep his present job as the Democratic whip, the party's No. 2 leadership post.

Oklahoma Seat Goes to Bellmon

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The Senate voted unanimously yesterday to seat Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., after narrowly passing a motion to postpone indefinitely action on a resolution ordering a new election in the disputed 1974 election.

The decision ended a 16-month dispute over the contested election that was fought in Oklahoma state courts, the Senate Rules Committee and the full Senate by Sen. Bellmon, the incumbent, and his Democratic opponent, former Rep. Ed Edmondson.

After three days of debate, the Senate voted 47 to 46 to put aside a resolution that would have declared the Senate unable to determine a winner and required a special election in Oklahoma. The outcome was in doubt until the last votes were cast.

Mr. Edmondson received more votes than Sen. Bellmon in the 76 counties where he did not contest the results but it was insufficient to overcome Sen. Bellmon's 22,370-vote margin in Tulsa County.



AP.

Sen. Henry Bellmon

U.S. Mounts Attack on UN Rights Panel

Mistreatment of Whites By Whites Denounced

GENEVA, March 5 (UPI).—The United States today called the United Nations Commission on Human Rights a travesty because of "institutionalized blindness" toward the violation of personal freedom in such countries as the Soviet Union.

Leonard Garment, chief U.S. delegate to the 32d session of the commission, said more attention should be paid to what he called the "enslavement and mistreatment of whites by whites in developed countries of the northern world."

U.S. officials said Mr. Garment's statement, which had been cleared beforehand by Washington, was a continuation of the U.S. aim of pointing up the double standards used within the UN.

Mr. Garment, acting on instructions, either voted against or abstained from resolutions adopted by the commission condemning Israel for its policies in occupied Arab territories or South Africa for its apartheid policies.

No Geographic Limits

He argued that the issue of human rights cannot be focused solely on some areas instead of considering the world nature of the problem.

"What the commission is doing now is a travesty on human rights and a disservice to its history," Mr. Garment said in his statement to the commission.

"It is a misnomer for this body to be called a commission on human rights.

"It is all the more a travesty because the undeniable value of its work in dealing with the historic shame of enslavement of blacks by whites in Africa lends legitimacy to its institutionalized blindness to the enslavement and mistreatment of whites by whites in developed countries of the northern part of the world."

Religious Freedom

The U.S. delegate in particular attacked the commission for the manner in which for many years the Communist bloc has stifled a decision on a U.S. proposal for a resolution insuring freedom of religious belief.

"The Soviet Union is interested in protecting states from private beliefs, not in securing religious freedom," he said.

The commission, Mr. Garment continued, "is devoted to political ax-grinding on behalf of narrow partisan interests."

He said a majority of UN member countries "decided there was more to gain by stimulating hatred and division than by encouraging understanding and collaboration."

5th Alien Scholar Seized by Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 5 (Reuters).—A fifth foreign lecturer at the University of Zambia has been detained under the nation's five-week-old state of emergency, the Dutch Embassy said yesterday. The university, the scene of anti-government demonstrations in January, was closed indefinitely last month.

A spokesman said the embassy was seeking access to Klaus van den Berg, a Dutch lecturer in electrical engineering who was reported by friends to have been arrested Tuesday.

The four other foreign lecturers arrested are Dutch, South African, Italian and British. At least one, British political scientist Lionel Cliffe, has been served with a presidential detention order, which permits indefinite imprisonment without trial.

Red-White-Blue Coffin, With Flag, Latest Bicentennial Undertaking

JACKSON, Miss., March 5 (AP).—Earl Walker Jr. had no idea, when he spread patriotic colors over one of his firm's coffins, that his Bicentennial novelty would mushroom into a major funeral-home attraction.

"They're not selling like hotcakes," the president of the Jackson Casket Co. said yesterday. "But we've sold quite a few of them and we've got quite a few back orders."

The Bicentennial coffin is a soft blend of transparent scarlet and midnight blue, set off with white trimmings. Gold stars decorate the corners and it is topped off with a small flag.

Mr. Walker, whose father started the coffin business in 1942, said his firm produced the first Bicentennial coffin in June as a novelty item, for display at a meeting of funeral-home directors.

Mr. Walker said the firm had sold the coffins in several states, including more than 20 to one funeral home in San Antonio, Texas.

Wendell Stringer of Crystal Springs, Miss., is president of a funeral home which is awaiting delivery of a first red, white and blue model.

"I had some inquiries and decided to go ahead and order one," Mr. Stringer said. "In our community we have a lot of older patriotic citizens and any time there is an interest in something like this we put it in stock."

He said that attitudes about funerals and death had changed in recent years. "Ten years ago, something like this probably would have been laughed at."

Reagan, in Florida, Says Ford Lacks Leadership and Vision

By Lou Cannon

ORLANDO, Fla., March 5 (WP).—Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan charged yesterday that President Ford has shown "neither the vision nor the leadership necessary to halt and reverse the diplomatic and military decline of the United States."

Mr. Reagan said he was not questioning Mr. Ford's "decency, honor and patriotism" but had concluded that he lacked ability to lead the country adequately.

In a televised press conference and at a subsequent rally the former California governor said the Soviet Union had obtained "dangerous" military supremacy over the United States.

"Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger ask us to trust their leadership," Mr. Reagan said. "Well, I find that more and more difficult to do. Henry Kissinger's recent stewardship of U.S. foreign policy [as secretary of state] has coincided precisely with the loss of U.S. military supremacy."

Mr. Reagan's assault on administration foreign policies was a political strategy intended to draw distinctions between himself and Mr. Ford in the Florida primary campaign, where the President now is believed to be narrowly ahead. The voting is next Tuesday.

Polls taken for both Republican candidates have shown concern about diminution of U.S. military strength and Soviet ascendancy in the international arena.

Mr. Reagan began by recounting the growth of Soviet military power, claiming that the Russians now have a 2-1 lead in naval vessels, a 3-1 lead in artillery pieces and a 4-1 margin in tanks. Soviet missiles, he said, are larger, more numerous and more powerful than U.S. missiles.

"Under Messrs. Kissinger and Ford this nation has become No. 2 in military power in a world where it is dangerous—if not fatal—to be second best," Mr. Reagan said.



UPI.

Ronald Reagan gesturing at news conference in Florida.

prepared for a farm forum: "We must sell grain, not pile it up in storage." He opposed any policy that "would have farmers producing again for a government storage bin and a government check."

The President said that a record $2 billion worth of last year's crops already sold "is only the" beginning of continued exports to the Soviet Union" and predicted continued record sales of farm products abroad. He cited expected sales totaling $6.8 billion to Western Europe, $3.2 billion to Japan and $1.2 billion to Eastern Europe.

As Mr. Ford arrived in Springfield for two days of campaigning for the March primary, a senior Agriculture Department official said in Washington that U.S. grain firms have been discussing new sales to the Soviet Union.

But the official, Assistant Agriculture Secretary Richard Bell, said: "There is nothing new to announce at this time."

Ford Eyes Grain Sales

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5 (AP).—President Ford, wooing farmers' votes, said here today that the United States is ready to sell the Russians more grain if they want it.

Mr. Ford said in a speech

Congress Acts To Open Up Navy Oil Reserves

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—House and Senate conferees reached agreement yesterday on a bill authorizing full-scale production at three of four naval petroleum reserves, including Teapot Dome in Wyoming.

The fourth and largest of the reserves, in Alaska, is potentially the richest. Estimates of the amount of reserves range up to 33 billion barrels, or three times the proven reserves at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska. The bill would transfer jurisdiction over Reserve No. 4 from the Navy to the Department of the Interior, with production prohibited unless specifically authorized by Congress.

The bill is expected to lead to the production of at least 250,000 barrels a day of crude oil at Reserve No. 1, Elk Hills, in California, and possibly 20,000 barrels a day at No. 3, Teapot Dome.

The United States currently uses about 16.5 million barrels of oil a day.

The corrupt sale of leases on the latter property resulted in the Teapot Dome scandal, which rocked the Harding administration in the early 1920s and sent the secretary of the interior, Albert Fall, to prison after his conviction in 1929.

Ford Uses Phrase For Détente

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—President Ford yesterday first used publicly the phrase "peace through strength," his replacement for the word détente.

In a White House speech honoring Medal of Honor winners, Mr. Ford said, "I will do everything in my power to reduce the danger of war by diplomatic means.

"Our policy for America's security can be summarized in three simple words of the English language: Peace through strength," the President stated.

Ford spokesmen have said all week that the President would no longer use the word "détente" because he feels that U.S. relations with the Soviet Union are too complex to be described by a simple French word.

Hammer Pleads Guilty On Campaign Funds

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (AP).—Industrialist Armand Hammer pleaded guilty yesterday to three misdemeanor counts of making illegal campaign contributions to former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Hammer, 77, came to the courtroom from a hospital and made his plea in a wheelchair, while hooked up to a heart-monitoring device. Asked by U.S. District Judge Lawrence Lydick whether his plea was being offered because he is guilty or because he wants to dispose of the case, Hammer said: "I'm pleading because I'm guilty."

No date was set for sentencing.

Handwritten Notes in Evidence

Hearst Defense Is Overruled On Admission of Documents

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Over repeated defense objections, U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter yesterday ordered into evidence scores of recovered documents the government says show that Patricia Hearst played a willing role in what appeared to be a series of bombing and bank-robbery plots by her terrorist captors.

The material—including what the prosecution says are lists of bombing targets, disguise methods and robbery plans—was found in searches after her arrest at an apartment she shared with fugitive Wendy Yoshimura and another apartment lived in by Symbionese Liberation Army members William and Emily Harris.

One item recovered, a yellow spiral notebook in Miss Hearst's handwriting and found in her apartment, contains what the government says are a "bomb plan, possible bombing targets, methods of disguise and a car license number."

One page of the notebook reads:

"Poster wire: 10 seconds: Timing device with fuse clock or cigarette . . . place for 'switch' car to be (just in case) lookout signal (how); need to talk about shooting: two bolts, nine o'clock; call if diversionary back home; F and C."

Miss Hearst's fingerprints, according to the government, were found on a document that U.S. Attorney James Browning calls "a laundry list of how to rob a bank."

The list is headlined "bakery"—thought to be a reference to a place, such as a bank, where "dough" or "bread" is found.

Among the notations on the list were:

"Picking the general area based on certain criteria: A. Pig activity; closest pig station; B. Type of neighborhoods (class, race, general activity, type of commercial businesses).

"Final selection of bakery . . . based on certain criteria: terrain, floor plan of bank in terms of our ability to deal with it . . ."

Another document ordered into evidence is what the government says is a map and restaurant diagram in Miss Hearst's handwriting and "apparently a robbery plan," as well as a folder marked "future actions" in Miss Hearst's handwriting.

The admission of the documents was a significant victory for the government, which said they indicated Miss Hearst was lying when she said that she lived in terror of her captors for 19 months.

The defense argued that the documents were irrelevant to this case and that the introduction of the material would prejudice the jury in trying her for an armed bank robbery that occurred April 15, 1974.

But the judge did rule for the defense on another key piece of evidence. He refused to permit the introduction of a diagram of a Bank of America branch bank in Sacramento, containing Miss Heart's handwritten description of the bank's personnel.

Bank Description

Judge Carter reasoned that this document, also among those found in the searches last September, would unfairly bring to the minds of the jurors a robbery last spring at a Crocker Bank branch near Sacramento in which a woman was killed.

Miss Hearst was widely reported to be under investigation in that robbery.

The diagram, which the prosecution contends showed Miss Hearst had cased banks for the SLA last year, included in her handwriting the notation:

"Saw seven employees, five women and two men, one younger and nervous, manager is fat and black."

Other handwriting next to the diagram says:

"There are two picture-window-size openings in the wall separating the work area from the teller area—no glass.

"Three tellers were open during a busy period so the fourth window may never open . . .

"Quick freeway access (880) to right; this heads north . . . first exit is about 40 seconds from B of A."

At the outset of the day's proceedings, Judge Carter rejected a defense motion, made in the wake of a ruling by a Los Angeles judge, that potentially incriminating evidence found in an apartment occupied by William and Emily Harris be excluded from use in the trial of Miss Hearst.

The defendant in this case, Judge Carter said, had no "proprietary interest" in the Harris apartment. Thus, he said, she lacked the legal standing to challenge the validity of an FBI search of the Harris apartment.

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Castro to Visit Tito

BELGRADE, March 5 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro will visit Yugoslavia tomorrow and Sunday at the invitation of President Tito, it was announced here.

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Funds in Headquarters Safe Cited

Air Force Commander Resigns in Turkish Payments Probe

ANKARA, March 5 (AP).—The Turkish Air Force commander, Gen. Emin Alpkaya, resigned today after investigators found 30,000 in Turkish currency in a safe at air force headquarters, an official announcement said.

The announcement said the cash was received from a $30,000 check that Gen. Alpkaya got in October from the Aeritalia aircraft firm of Italy, purportedly for the victims of a devastating earthquake the previous month.

The investigators who found the money had been looking into alleged Lockheed payoffs in Turkey, but there was no indication in the announcement that the money was intended as a bribe or that Lockheed was involved.

The check, sent to Gen. Alpkaya by Aeritalia chairman Renato Bonifacio, was received several months after Turkey purchased two squadrons of Lockheed F-104 Starfighters built by Aeritalia under license from the U.S. firm, the announcement said.

The general staff was not notified of the payment, it said. According to the announcement, air force officials connected with the affair later claimed that the money was sent to build a schoolhouse in Lice, a small eastern Turkish town flattened by the September quake.

The general staff said Gen. Alpkaya, air force chief since August, 1973, had resigned "so that the investigation can be safely continued."

The staff immediately elevated Lt. Gen. Cemal Ergin in his place, bypassing three four-star air-force generals in line for the job.

Turkey was one of the countries implicated in the Lockheed payoff scandal during a U.S. Senate subcommittee investigation of multinational corporations. The subcommittee disclosed that Lockheed's representative in Turkey, Nezih Dural, had received about $800,000 to promote aircraft sales in Turkey.

Mr. Dural has maintained that he paid no bribes in Turkey and that the payment was his commission for the sale of the Starfighters. A separate investigation by the state prosecutor's office is still under way.

Gen. Alpkaya told a press conference last week he did not believe any members of the air force were involved in the payoffs.

Lockheed Rebuffs GAO

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has refused to allow the General Accounting Office to inspect its records relating to foreign payments, even though the GAO, as the congressional investigative agency, is required by law to make a detailed audit of all accounts of the aircraft company.

According to a source who has access to the letter, the controller general, Elmer Staats, wrote the company Tuesday that its "refusal to provide access to Lockheed's records is unacceptable."

Mr. Staats also cited the contract between Lockheed and the government's Emergency Loan Guarantee Board that, he said, "gives the General Accounting Office sole discretion to determine the documents we will need."

Lockheed's denial is apparently based on the fear that information given the GAO might become public. During the current scandal about the $24.4 million Lockheed has paid since 1970, the concern has resisted making public the names of those it has bribed.

Senate Hearing Continues

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—A Senate subcommittee today completed a second day of closed inquiries into possible Lockheed payoffs to influence the sale of the firm's F-104 Starfighters to West Germany but reached no decision whether to make the findings public.

Belgium Opens Inquiry

BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—Belgium has begun an inquiry into allegations that Lockheed distributed gifts and bribes to Belgian officials, Premier Leo Tindemans announced today.

Flu, Pneumonia Spread in U.S.

ATLANTA, March 5 (AP).—Deaths linked to influenza and pneumonia reached epidemic levels in every region of the nation last week for the first time this year, the National Center for Disease Control reported today.

The CDC announced that 1,191 pneumonia or flu-related deaths were recorded in 121 major test cities across the nation for the week ending Feb. 28.

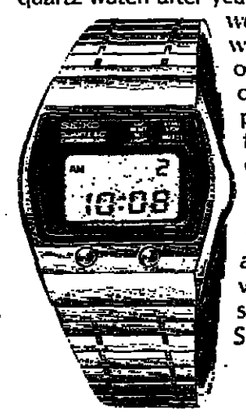
That is 656 deaths above the "expected number" calculated from studies of previous non-epidemic years, a CDC spokesman said. Using a complex formula, CDC scientists add a cushion factor of 50 to 60 to establish an "epidemic threshhold."

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6. Somebody's birthday.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Seiko announces a technological breakthrough
The first LC Digital Quartz Chronograph.

The Seiko Digital Quartz LC Chronograph does more than any other kind of quartz watch. You push a button only to change it from a brilliantly accurate watch into a versatile stopwatch. It's just what you'd expect from Seiko. Seiko was the first to market the quartz watch after years of research. Today Seiko is the world's leader in quartz watches with an extensive selection of men's and women's styles to choose from. And we make every part of every Seiko Quartz, except for the battery, to insure impeccable quality control and a superb product. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy.
Seiko Quartz.



SEIKO
Someday all watches will be made this way.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, March 6-7, 1976 *

The Portuguese Miracle

Portugal seems on the way to achieving a true political miracle transformation from West Europe's most benighted dictatorship to one of its shinier if wobblier democracies in barely two years' time. The result is not yet signed and sealed. Even after parliamentary and presidential elections are held *in April and June, respectively, the chances* of slippage won't be gone. Still, when one considers not just the distance moved but the perils averted so far—civil war, mass bloodshed, coup of the left, countercoup of the right, foreign intervention, outright economic collapse—*the dimensions* of the Portuguese miracle are plain.

Events are still unfolding; history will have its own judgments. Contemporary observers cannot fail to give first credit, however, to Portugal's armed forces. They made and sustained the revolution of April 25, 1974, in which the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship fell. They terminated the colonial empire in Africa, lifting the single burden most responsible for Portugal's 20th-century backwardness. And if in their political inexperience they subsequently brought their country near chaos, they redeemed themselves handsomely late last month by formally agreeing to restrict their own political power and to turn rule over to the legislature (and president) to be elected in the spring. The armed forces did this, moreover, while keeping Portugal within the orbit of the Western alliance.

The civilian politicians have made their own contribution. Democratic political activity had been painfully limited for most of this century. The conditions under which the parties had to organize after the April 25 revolution could not have been more difficult. Yet the principal democratic parties —Socialists, Popular Democrats, Christian *Democrats—fought ceaselessly against the* twin dangers of praetorian rule and Communist dictatorship and they carried the great majority of the Portuguese people with them. At least two gifted leaders emerged in Lisbon in this period, Socialist Mario Soares and Popular Democrat Francisco Sa Carneiro. One of them is likely to be the new democratically chosen premier. They have their political differences and their *differences in program. But both are tough,* idealistically combining toughness with idealism; both are worldly, Western—and proven in fire.

In a sense, democratic Portugal is a European creation, the most important European *political project of recent years. The* Socialists of West Europe in particular have given invaluable political, organizational and financial help to the struggling Portuguese polity, and the Common Market has offered significant assistance to the Portuguese economy. Europeans well recognize their own stake in Portugal—and for that matter in Spain. Here one must say, however, that the ostensible leader of the West has done far less than it could and should. For too long a time, U.S. policy was hostage to the peculiar historical pessimism of the secretary of state, who seemed to think in *effect that Portugal was a poor bet, a push*over for Communism, the first "Mediterranean domino." A more tempered view seems since to have penetrated the State Department's seventh floor but it has yet to be reflected in the specific programs—most of all, economic credits—which are essential now to Portugal's stability and welfare.

Everything suggests that the parliamentary election of April will be a success in that the democratic parties will win big, the Communists will be further discredited, and the military will honor the results. That should put an end to any U.S. doubts, official and *otherwise, about whether Portugal is a good* bet or not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dissent in Moscow

About 100 foreign political groups—Communist parties and allied leftist factions—have been in attendance at the 25th Soviet *Communist party congress. Of these a hand*ful—notably the Romanians, Yugoslavs, Italians, British and French—have attracted worldwide attention by sounding an independent note in the speeches their representatives have given to the congress.

Dissidence in the world Communist movement has a very old history. In the early years of the Communist International in the 1920s, Stalin's domestic struggles against the leftist Trotskyites and the rightist Bukharinites were reflected in similar splits in other Communist parties; the Comintern had to be purged periodically of dissident individuals and groups. At the height of the bloody Stalinist purges in the 1930s, foreign Communists resident in Moscow were prominent among those murdered or imprisoned as Stalin's thugs sought out "capitalist spies." In the mid and late 1940s, the Stalinist witch hunts against foreign Communist dissidents ended in the disgrace of the American Communist leader Earl Browder, the excommunication of Tito and his Yugoslav Communists, and the execution or imprisonment—after farcical frameup "trials"—of numerous high Communists in Eastern Europe.

It is evident that for the moment the Soviet leadership believes it must tolerate heretics—or at least some heretics; and Brezhnev has issued a joint public statement with Italy's Enrico Berlinguer declaring his "respect for the independence" of each Communist party. But there is not even anything new in that.

Brezhnev signed similar declarations with Alexander Dubcek in 1968; and there can be little doubt that given the opportunity Brezhnev would gladly see to it that the current crop of foreign Communist dissidents shared disgrace with Dubcek, or perhaps the fate of Laszlo Rajk, Rudolf Slansky, Bela Kun and numerous other deceased victims of Moscow's incurable zeal for conformity among those it recognizes as Communists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy: Europe's Hot Spot

A year ago, the hot spot of Europe was Portugal. This year, it is Italy . . . For the first time in "bourgeois" Europe, a Communist party appears to have the means of legally coming to power. . . . A recent poll showed that its leader, Enrico Berlinguer, is the most popular man in the peninsula . . Oddly enough, however, Mr. Berlinguer and his friends appear to be in no hurry . . . This is because the problem of coming to power has become less important for them than that of the exercise of power and conservation of power. The Italian Communists are fully aware that one of the reasons of the public craze in their favor is the disarray of part of the middle class sorely tried by the economic crisis and the spread of crime which discovers in overwhelmed amazement the extent of corruption thanks to the Lockheed affair. Their major trump card, without any doubt, is their honesty, the simplicity and dignity of their life, the rigor with which they administer the regions and cities which they control. This does not mean that the middle class is being converted to Marxism-Leninism. At the first gust of wind they may turn again toward the formations of the right or even of the far-right that have so often attracted them in the past.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Danger Point in Spain

The Madrid stock exchange dropped this week to its lowest level of the year. That presumably means that investors now have less confidence in the Spanish economy, and in the success of King Juan Carlos's attempt to effect a peaceful transition from dictatorship to liberal democracy, than they had at the height of the strike wave in January . . .

The trouble is, of course, that popular violence and police violence so easily feed on each other . . . It is a time when every leader must be judged by his ability to calm and restrain those over whom he has influence and authority.

—From the Times (London).

New Methods in Mozambique

The policies of the new Mozambique regime are a mixture of pragmatism and radicalism, but the longer-term aim of the Frelimo is a revolutionary process towards a new society "in the interests of the masses." Large numbers of people are being "re-indoctrinated" in camps, dissidents are being arrested and opposition is not tolerated. The Catholic church has been made a whipping boy and many clerics and missionaries are already in custody. But the public at large is also undergoing constant violation of the basic human rights—a fact that attracts little publicity, since Mozambique has cut itself off from outside communications. Those whites still left in the country—even one time Frelimo sympathizers—are now making efforts to leave. Administration is suffering from the shortage of officials regarded by the regime as politically reliable, with the result that perhaps the only branch of government now functioning as efficiently as in the days of Portuguese colonial rule is the national security service—a political police every bit as brutal as its Portuguese predecessors.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 6, 1901

LONDON.—The Irish members caused a riotous scene in the House of Commons last night by refusing to leave the House after a vote to adjourn had been considered and passed. It was a piece of pure obstruction. Some 30 or 40 of them remained at their benches. They were eventually removed by the police after a fight, which may lead to their suspension today.

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1926

NEW YORK.—It has just been officially announced that Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, will fight Gene Tunney, world's light-heavyweight title holder, at Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, during the first or second week in August. Naturally Dempsey, with his power will be the favorite, but many American Legion posts will be backing Tunney, the former U.S. Marine.



FISCHETTI © 1976 Chicago Daily News

"—And Then Chairman Mao Hummed 'Hail to the Chief' When I Walked In . . ."

Giscard: II—European

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—France makes no secret of the fact that it is seriously concerned about a growing appearance of paralysis in U.S. foreign policy, as recently displayed in Africa and even Europe. This is not a matter of conflict between Paris and Washington; only of preoccupation here.

Certainly in the Elysée Palace there is reluctance to discuss this delicate subject. Yet the mere fact that its existence is known not only to diplomats but also to leaders of other European states, above all Helmut Schmidt, who reviewed it last month in a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, makes the matter moot.

Even Giscard is said by his friends to feel it is wrong for Washington to advertise so openly its inability—for reasons of internal political debate—to react to threats abroad. At the highest level this is considered very serious. It should not be forgotten that the French government, since De Gaulle, has consistently endorsed strong executive authority, which it now finds lacking across the Atlantic.

U.S. Flabbiness

While France feels that its own policy during the Angolan crisis was logical and ultimately led Paris to take an initiative in recognizing the MPLA's government once it had clearly won, the French point out there was little chance of an alternative because of U.S. flabbiness.

Had the United States given explicit indication that it would counterbalance any external intrusion in the contested area—like that of Cuban troops and Soviet equipment; or had it threatened to break off key negotiations with Moscow unless a halt was called, it is felt the result might have been less immutable. The course of Soviet intervention could have been changed. But the necessary opposition never occurred.

This is a realistic nation and it would seem that Giscard has decided on two basic courses of action. To start with, he appears to feel that the European Community must make a greater defensive effort because of the apparent irresolution and political weakness of its superpower partner.

There are only two countries in West Europe that can seriously attempt this, France and West Germany. Britain is again reducing its military budget. The other allies can make scant additional effort. Therefore, both Paris and Bonn agree to step up defense, with the West Germans working directly within the NATO setup, the French continuing tangentially.

Military Posture

Giscard apparently feels France should concentrate on two aspects of the problem. The small nuclear deterrent force should not be allowed to remain static but should be subjected to continuing technological improvement. And, over the next five years, France's conventional forces must be reorganized and strengthened.

It is often felt that De Gaulle believed France should always work for international equilibrium and that while the United States was militarily much stronger than the Soviet Union, it was sensible to give Moscow more sympathy and support than might normally have been expected.

The Giscardien theory is complex. It insists that foreigners tend too often to analyze French policy in terms of past appearances. Each Paris government pursues its own calculations. Anyway, it is clear today that Paris is less concerned with a precise world balance than a search for détente and the means of avoiding East-West confrontation.

One may add to this analysis that Giscard is not as convinced as some others that the world strategic balance has been upset. Rather than a military "reversal," perhaps there is only creation of overall equality, he feels, but that alone, meaning an end to previous U.S. advantages, makes it necessary for Europe to increase its effort. France never opted out of the Atlantic Alliance although it did quit NATO's integrated "organization."

Weakness of West

The greatest concern here now is not over the degree of shift in relative armed strength but in political weakness of the West, both the United States and the European Community. The U.S. paralysis is seen as political; Europe's as structural.

Paris can only hope the U.S. debilitation will be corrected after this year's presidential elections. But for Europe the Giscardien solution seems to be basic reform. This envisions initial creation of a de facto "directorate" of France-West Germany-Britain to get things moving.

Then, ultimately, a formal directorate could be negotiated once a method has been worked out to convince the lesser EEC nations. They must first realize they aren't going to be ignored and that their full participation is needed. In all events, a new sense of guidance and leadership is rendered urgent in this changing world.

U.S. Indifference

Adjusting to Europe

By Zygmunt Nagorski Jr.

NEW YORK.—What kind of Western Europe will emerge in the 1980s? What kind of a role will the United States play there? What kind of social and political entity will emerge from the changes taking place?

Some of the changes are visible, like those in Portugal and Spain, and some are more subtle and more speculative, like those in France and Italy. Some have already occurred, like those in Scandinavia, where the absence of outside danger has made possible the luxury of ambitious social reforms.

Others are lurking under the surface of seemingly satisfied, affluent and highly attractive societies; they are both potentially malignant (Italy) and benign (France). There are a variety of options: a move to the left, the center, or the right. No one as yet has predicted that Europe would move to the far right. And yet U.S. policy gives the impression of anticipating this most unlikely direction.

Maybe at this time the United States is unable and unwilling to perceive and accept the European evolution. This is both strange and disquieting. It was in Europe, after all, that the political genius of early U.S. involvement after World War II manifested itself. The United States brought Western Europe back from ashes and enabled it to erect new cathedrals of the industrial century. It was that very genius that was instrumental in helping provide Europeans with stable democratic institutions that 30 years ago began to be threatened by the forces of the extreme left. Today these institutions require new concepts and new flexibility. They also need to be overhauled in view of the rising demands of highly developed, highly structured, highly stratified societies.

But somehow we are incapable of adjusting our own views to those demands. Instead, we cling to the past. The United States appears to its European friends to be a prisoner of the 19th-century concept of power—represented by the concert of nations—and the mid-20th-century practice of dealing almost exclusively with dominant political forces.

Portugal is the first to come to mind. There, progressive forces —social democratic—are coming to power after a period of struggle and almost a losing battle against a Communist-dominated minority. Yet we failed to notice those forces or to pay attention to their existence during the long, dark period of Salazar dictatorship.

Spain is next. We stood by Generalissimo Francisco Franco until the very end, punctuating our loyal support by President Ford's visit there last year. We somehow managed to ignore forces of hope, dreams and new political realities that started appearing as soon as the end came.

As for France, our vision is focused almost exclusively on the government. Yet French opposition composed of the forces of the left, including the Communists, lost the last presidential election by a tiny percentage of the vote. But when François Mitterrand, the loser, visited the United States a few months ago President Ford snubbed him. His opposite number from Britain, who represents the Conservative party, Margaret Thatcher, was received at the White House.

It is true that those are only gestures. But they count on the political chessboards and leave impressions on minds.

Similarly, ambassadorial appointments are often translated into the language of politics. Anne L. Armstrong, who is the new envoy to Britain, earned her principal claim to fame by her faith in the Republican party and Richard M. Nixon. In Sweden, where social progressiveness and political boldness earned the displeasure of the Nixon White House, the United States has been represented by Robert Strausz-Hupé, now the new U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose views have always been closer to Ronald Reagan's than to Mr. Ford's. And in Italy, forces of the right—discredited and insignificant—find one of the most responsive ears in Ambassador John A. Volpe.

Italy presents a special challenge. It is there that forces of the left, including the Communists, may be on the eve of sharing power. It is there that our traditional political allies appear to have failed the test of governing and responding to the new set of social requirements. The new power levers are about to move that country either away from us or closer to the Atlantic Alliance.

Italy calls for subtlety of approach and political creativity. It almost asks for a vision. The Communist party may yet prove to be nothing but a carbon copy of its Soviet prototype; yet the chances are that it may be a party whose political profile is still being formed. By rejecting it, we are risking giving the Italians fewer options; by looking at it closely and establishing a dialogue, we are opening options for them and us.

U.S. indifference to the process of change in Europe could in the long run lead to our influence there being further curtailed, our isolation in the world community increased, our leverage diminished. It is time to look toward the new European political and social requirements leading toward a different world. The one that has existed for the last 30 years is rapidly fading from sight.

Zygmunt Nagorski jr. is author of "Psychology of East-West Trade: Illusions and Opportunities." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Say It Ain't So, Mike

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few months, eight members of the U.S. Senate and 19 members of the House of Representatives have decided to retire, but none of these has saddened the capital more than the decision of *Mike Mansfield to give up the* Democratic leadership of the Senate.

This is not primarily a political loss, like the departure of Lyndon Johnson or Robert Taft from Capitol Hill, but a personal loss. *Mike was not so much the* majority leader of the Senate as the moral leader of the Senate, whose personal integrity and fidelity to the nation crossed all party and personal controversies.

He was oddly suspicious of *judges, maybe because in his boy*hood struggles in the mines of Montana, the courts were too much influenced by the copper companies. But in the long domestic and foreign policy struggles of the last generation, no man won the respect of the Congress or the executive branch more than Mansfield.

Wanted Humphrey

When Lyndon Johnson left the Congress to become vice-president, and President Kennedy urged him to take over the leadership of the Democratic party in the Senate, Mansfield argued that Hubert Humphrey would be a better majority leader, and even that it was not wise to have a Roman Catholic president and a *Roman Catholic leader of the* Senate Democrats.

This is the interesting thing about Mansfield. Washington is supposed to be a vicious, power-hungry town, intensely personal and partisan, but he got ahead by giving up. In his 15 years as majority leader, unlike Johnson, he never allowed personal differences to overwhelm issues of principle. He was always for the young, insisting that the new senators get good committee assignments, and urging new young governors like Askew of Florida to get into the presidential race.

In a cynical age, when all government officials were in trouble, Mansfield's influence in the Congress, in the White House and in State and the other departments has increased with the years. He has fought his party and his presidents, but retained their respect. Not only on questions of policy but, maybe more important, on private questions, Mansfield has been one of the few men in this distracted town who could be counted on for private counsel.

It would be hard to overestimate the private problems of members of the Congress and the executive in this town. They *seem so prominent and successful* but most of the time are driven by professional conflicts and private tragedies, and usually don't know where to turn.

Nobody, except Mansfield's lovely wife Maureen really knows the personal role he has played in Washington in these last 15 years, or the personal dilemmas and sufferings they have gone through together, since she put him through college (before he had a grade school, let alone a high school, education).

He indicated this in his statement of retirement: "My conclusion has been reached," he said, "with my wife, Maureen Hayes Mansfield, who has been with me through all these years and whose sensitive counsel, deep understanding and great love have been so much a part of whatever may be the sum of my contribution." Mansfield will be 73 on March 16.

That's Mike. Always the human side of things, and that's precisely why he was probably a better national than a party leader, and why the leaders of both parties who came to him in trouble will regret his leaving.

There will be a struggle now for his job. Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, his loyal and industrious aide, will probably succeed him, but he is a totally different man, much more partisan, much tougher, and in this sense may succeed but not replace him.

Mansfield always said that Hubert Humphrey really should have been the Democratic leader in the Senate, and if Humphrey is not drafted for the presidency, *he may still be in the race, but* in any event it is clear that, whatever happens in the presidential election, the leadership in the 95th Congress next January will be totally different.

Transition

The transition to new men started long ago. Bill Fulbright was defeated in Arkansas last year and the Sente Foreign Relations Committee has declined in influence ever since. Rep. Thomas E. (Doc) Morgan, D-Pa., who chaired the House International Relations Committee for 18 years, also will retire next January.

Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader of the Senate, has retired, as have Sens. Paul Fannin, Republican of Arizona, Hiram Fong, Republican of Hawaii, Philip Hart, Democrat of Michigan, John Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, and Sen. Roman Hruska, *Republican of Nebraska.*

But Mansfield of Montana, and his old breakfast companion, George Aiken of Vermont, were special characters on Capitol Hill. Somehow they managed to be faithful to themselves, to their parties and to the nation, a combination few lawmakers could put together. They were the models the Congress admired more than any others, and maybe the best of them all was Mike.

Letters

Nixon in China

In this year of Bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution we are supposed to rededicate ourselves to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution—the endowment with our unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We Americans overseas have lived now to see the day when a discredited former president represents our country in visiting China with the consent of Gerald Ford, the appointed President, and that of the secretary of state, a man with a great mind, but apparently unaware of the obligations of our power as a nation. Richard Nixon—pardoned by Mr. Ford for criminal misdeeds—behaves now as the newly elected private representative of the U.S. people.

We are at liberty to say that we are not happy. How can we possibly vote for the election of Mr. Ford when he condones the behavior of this manipulator, and how can we any longer accept Mr. Kissinger as the spokesman of the President, now anxiously awaiting the great diplomatic revelations of this unwanted usurper of unconstitutional power as president.

It is time for us to exercise our vote, and put new men into office, capable of understanding our Rights. We need new leadership, none of these political hacks, proclaiming to be the speakers and interpreters of our conception of Free Men.

ERNEST R. HEWIN.
Cannes.

Food for Thought

C.L. Sulzberger's thought-provoking article, "Food for More Than Thought" (IHT, Feb. 18) certainly raises preeminently important issues concerning mass starvation on a global scale, but—so far as I can judge—there appears to be some disagreement among the food experts over certain crucial problems, such as the state of agricultural productivity. Thus Mr. Sulzberger writes: "I am indebted to Wolfgang Hager of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs for pointing out that Western food production (which includes Canada, Australia and Western Europe) is unlikely to increase much more as genetic improvement of plants attains its limits, arable land is virtually all employed, and water becomes less plentiful."

That sounds authoritative enough. Until the following day I read an article in The New York Review of Books (Feb. 19) entitled, "Myths of the Food Crises" by Nick Eberstadt, who is a teaching fellow at the Center for Population Studies at Harvard. Far from being dubious about "genetic improvement," he writes that "basic biology" shows that tropical soils may hold a greater yield than had previously been considered the case, and that even "the best wheat field on earth yields only half its genetic potential."

Again: "There is no logical justification for hunger of any kind anywhere: enough food is produced each year to feed everyone on earth comfortably." And: "The availability of food per person, moreover, is increasing, not declining."

Obviously it can only smack of an academic exercise in either refuting or storing a point or two among the experts, and so I think that Eberstadt hits the bull's-eye when he says: 'How little we know about the world food problem is frightening. There are really no accurate figures on food production for any poor country: the margin of error in the estimate for India alone could feed or starve 12 million people."

PETER BIDDLE.
Estepona, Spain.

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مجلة من الأصل

$275 for Each American

U.S. Aide Puts Foreign Debt To the Nation at $59.2 Billion

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP). —Foreign nations owe the U.S. government about $59.2 billion, equivalent to about $275 for each American, according to Treasury figures.

John Bushnell, acting assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, said yesterday that $35.2 billion of the debt has been accumulated since World War II. Of this, he added, only $636 million is overdue.

Mr. Bushnell told a House Government Operations subcommittee that, while failure by foreign governments to pay debts on time "is taken very seriously by the Treasury," the bulk of the overdue debt involves "special circumstances" which make it difficult to collect.

In opening the session, subcommittee chairman Jack Brooks, D-Texas, noted that the foreign debts include past-due or delinquent payments.

"The subcommittee is concerned with this problem because, in a very real sense, these debts are owed to the U.S. taxpayer. It is he who suffers when the federal government does not have this money in its coffers to utilize in the national budget," Mr. Brooks said.

He said the U.S. taxpayer must pay higher taxes "because the U.S. government must borrow money at high interest rates to fill the vacuum caused by these delinquencies."

The $59.2-billion total debt figure includes approximately $24 billion still owed to the United States by its European allies and by Germany in the wake of World War I.

Mr. Bushnell said there was little chance of settling these debts because they are "inextricably bound up with the entire question of German war reparations."

India Cited

Of the remaining $35.2 billion owed by foreign nations as of June 30, "the vast majority of this debt is a result of U.S. government foreign-aid and export-credit programs undertaken during the last 30 years."

He said nearly 85 per cent of these post-World War II debts are owed by non-oil-exporting developing countries, among them: India, $3.7 billion; Pakistan, $2.4 billion; Brazil, $2.1 billion; Israel, $1.8 billion; Turkey, $1.6 billion; Indonesia, $1.3 billion, and South Korea, $1.3 billion.

Also appearing before the panel was Paul Boeker, deputy assistant secretary of state for international finance and development.

Mr. Boeker said Cuba owed $68 million to U.S. government agencies, mainly the Export-Import Bank, but he noted that, "given our political relationships with Cuba, it has not been feasible for us to negotiate a settlement."

The State Department official also said that a $35-million overdue debt owed by Iran "is proving particularly difficult to resolve."

The debt stems from Lend-Lease assistance during World War II. But Mr. Boeker said the Iranians have countered with claims totalling $172 million for damage allegedly inflicted on Iranian railroads by Allied military forces.

Church Body Urges a Halt On Plutonium

By Janis Johnson

ATLANTA, March 5 (WP).—The governing board of the National Council of Churches yesterday called overwhelmingly for a moratorium on the commercial development of plutonium as an energy source.

The board, representing 40 million Protestant and Orthodox Christians in the United States, declared that caution in plutonium development is vital before irreversible technological commitments affecting future generations are made. The resolution urges the government to halt plutonium development "so that the people of the United States can assess the pros and cons of the issues."

The council's entry into the nuclear energy debate resulted from its belief that the issue is thoroughly a moral one. Many of the delegates said they never heard of plutonium until six months ago. At this three-day meeting here they were lobbied fiercely by both sides in the dispute.

Most Poisonous Substance

Plutonium is one of the most poisonous substances known. Inhalation of plutonium dust can kill within hours. And researchers have linked it to certain forms of cancer in tests on animals.

Plutonium is a by-product of the fissioning of uranium fuel in nuclear reactors used to generate electricity.

The atomic energy industry argues that it has adequate safeguards for plutonium's use as a future fuel source. It is cheaper and more plentiful than uranium.

But the opponents of plutonium contend that the opportunity exists for catastrophic releases of plutonium and other radioactive materials through accident or malice.

The moratorium resolution was opposed by a handful of the 157 delegates. George McGonigle of Hartford criticized the resolution as "based on value judgments unrelated to the facts."

The resolution urges a halt to government plans to proceed with a research and development program on the controversial liquid metal, fast-breeder reactor. The programs would determine whether plutonium can be produced commercially for fuel. Congress is expected to vote this year on a $655-million appropriation for the project.

Proponents of the resolution hope it will help movements under way in 16 states, including California, to put referendums against nuclear plants on state ballots.

Pan Am Pleads No Contest in Fatal U.S. Crash

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Pan American World Airways has pleaded no contest to an indictment charging the airline with improper handling of dangerous chemicals before the 1973 fatal crash of a cargo plane in Boston.

The indictment, which climaxed a five-month grand jury investigation, was described by a prosecutor as the first criminal action ever taken for violation of Federal Aviation Administration regulations on the transport of dangerous chemicals by air.

Three crewmen were killed when the cargo jet went down at Boston's Logan International Airport Nov. 3, 1973, while trying to make an emergency landing. Smoke had been discovered in the cargo area before the crash.

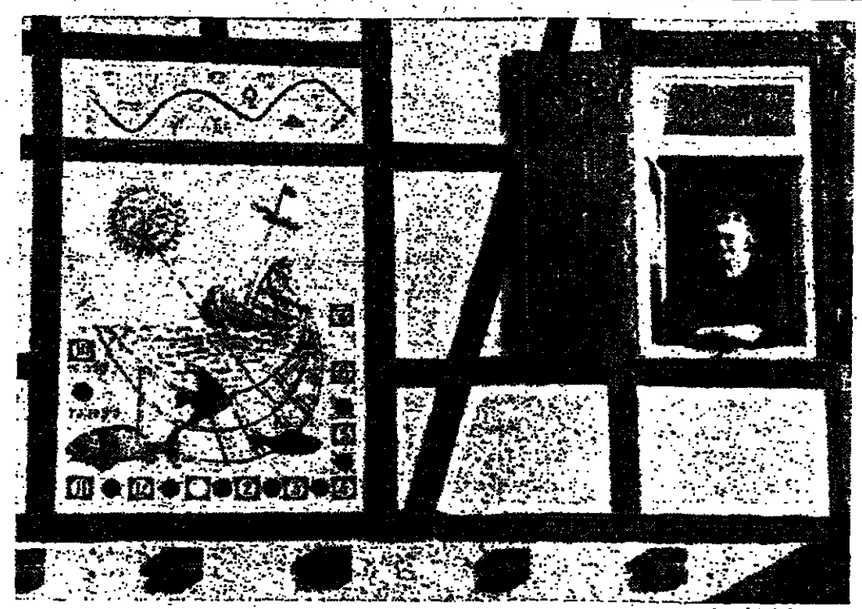
The indictment said 7 1/2 tons of the cargo, almost one-third of the plane's total load, consisted of dangerous chemicals, including nitric acid packed in sawdust-lined crates. The grand jury that returned the indictment was told the acid and sawdust would create a highly flammable situation when combined by a leak or accident, federal attorneys said.

Two other defendants in the case, the Santini Brothers trucking firm, and its office manager, William Higgins, pleaded not guilty to the charges, including one of causing unlawful transport of 160 boxes of improperly packed nitric acid.

Ex-Minister in France Is Target of Explosion

PARIS, March 5 (UPI).—A bomb exploded early today outside the apartment of former Minister of Interior Raymond Marcellin, slightly injuring a neighbor.

"The bomb was certainly meant to kill," a police investigator said. Mr. Marcellin, 71, who served under President Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, was in his apartment when the bomb exploded outside the door.



Associated Press.

DIAL FOR ALL SEASONS—This sundial painted on the front of an old-fashioned, timber-framed house in Lorsbach, near Frankfurt, reportedly is accurate the year around—for sunny hours, of course. The dial was done by a graphic artist.

Development Under New U.K. Charter

'Occupied Rebel' Anguilla Is Looking Ahead

By Ralph Blumenthal

ANGUILLA, March 5 (NYT).—"The revolution is over," Ronald Webster said. "We revolted for separate status and our own Constitution and we have achieved it. Now we are looking forward to development."

Nearly seven years after this scrubby island 160 miles east of Puerto Rico capped its "revolution" with a declaration of independence from its sister islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla and its popular leader, Mr. Webster, have begun a new phase in the island's somewhat unusual recent history.

On Feb. 10, at the behest of Anguilla's seven-member ruling Anguilla Council, the British government put forth a new Constitution for the island, establishing it as a British dependency and officially separating it from St. Kitts and Nevis.

The three islands, former British colonies, in 1967 were made a single, self-governing associated state of the United Kingdom.

Britain Sent Force

Longstanding resentment over their treatment by dominant St. Kitts led Anguilla's 6,600 residents to rebel for the first time March 30, 1967. This set off a series of events that culminated two years later in a comic-opera invasion by more than 200 British paratroopers and Scotland Yard policemen.

The Anguillans welcomed the British, who ended up pretty much ruling the island until the present, in consultation with the elected Anguilla Council headed by Mr. Webster.

The new charter gives Britain's commissioner here, David Le Breton, basic authority over Anguilla's foreign affairs, defense, the police and civil service. Other functions are to be exercised by a new seven-member House of Assembly, to be elected March 15.

The campaign for the seats has already begun to stir this low-lying island sprinkled with brightly painted concrete block houses. There is no real capital city. The center of the three-mile-long and one-mile-wide island is called simply "The Valley."

"Everything here is kind of spread out—there's not like a town here or anything," said a taxi driver, Bob Rogers.

Mr. Webster, 49, is fielding a full slate with six fellow candidates of his Progressive People's party. Challenging him are as many as 15 other candidates still too independent to be considered an organized opposition.

"We're quite happy with what we've received," Mr. Webster said recently. "We've been reaching for a long time for a closer affiliation," he added. "She has accepted us not as a colony but as a partner of hers." By "she," Mr. Webster meant Britain.

He added that "our main concern is development."

Anguilla seriously needs economic stimulation. The main exports are lobsters, which earned about $200,000 last year, and salt from evaporated sea water, which brought in about $130,000.

Much of the population is poor and lives on money sent home by some of the nearly 20,000 Anguillans overseas. Of the current population of 6,600, only about 1,000 have regular jobs, leaving an unemployment rate exceeding 60 per cent, Mr. Webster said. The per capita income is approximately $120 a year. Britain provides about $2 million toward the $3.5 million annual budget.

There is virtually no tourist industry. Mr. Webster said he had been "in close contact" with interests seeking new offshore financial bases—tax havens—and several hotel entrepreneurs.

Another Chief Issue

In the election campaign, Mr. Webster himself seems to be the chief issue so far, although another has been emerging.

This is whether the U.S. Defense Department will be able to lease Dog Island, 11 miles northwest of Anguilla, for artillery practice. It would replace Culebra, off Puerto Rico, which was recently given up in response to complaints of residents.

Fishermen who ply the surrounding waters in search of lobsters have been incensed by the proposal. The owner of the island says he has decided to lease it to the Americans in exchange for substantial benefits to Anguilla. The United States will build a power plant on Anguilla, he says, and aid in desalination and other projects for privileges at Dog Island.

U.S. High Court Limits Picketing In Shopping Area

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—Rejecting the more expansive view of the Constitution that it took in a similar case in 1968, the Supreme Court ruled by 6-2 vote this week that striking union members have no First Amendment right to picket inside a shopping center to advertise their strike against the owner of a store in the center.

In an unusual group of separate opinions, however, the justices disagreed whether the 1968 decision had been overruled in 1972 or whether it was being overruled yesterday.

In the 1968 case, the court found that under the First Amendment's free-speech guarantee a shopping center could not bar union members from peacefully picketing a retail store in the center that had non-union staff.

In the 1972 case, however, the court ruled that pickets who wanted to hand out handbills protesting the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam had no First Amendment right to do so.

The court majority this week followed the lead of the 1972 ruling, finding that under that ruling the First Amendment was not applicable to this shopping center either. It said the dispute should be decided in accordance with labor law.

Cypriot Envoy To Turkey Quits

ANKARA, March 5 (Reuters). —The Cypriot Ambassador to Turkey, Ahmed Zaim, resigned today and closed down his embassy because of what he called the uncompromising attitude of Cyprus President Makarios.

"I closed down the embassy and handed all legal documents to the Turkish-Cypriot representative's office in Ankara," Mr. Zaim, a Turkish Cypriot, said.

Mr. Zaim said that he would not reconsider his decision as long as Archbishop Makarios remained President of Cyprus.

Big Copter Order For GIs in Europe

HEIDELBERG, March 5 (UPI). —The commanding general of the U.S. Army in Europe, where Russian tanks outnumber Western armor by more than four to one, has asked Washington to send him twice the number of anti-tank helicopters previously ordered, a U.S. general said.

Gen. George Blanchard asked specifically that his command's order for Cobra TOW anti-armor attack helicopters be more than doubled.

Maj. Gen. William Maddox jr., commander of the U.S. Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Ala., revealed Gen. Blanchard's action during a speech to Army aviators after a tour of Army aviation units in Europe.

After 114 Years of Colonialism

Djibouti Is French While the French Stay

By David Ottaway

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas (WP).—"It seems like a small corner of France implanted in Africa," a French journalist said to a local French resident here. "No, no, it's just a dusty corner of Africa," was the reply.

And yet, what strikes a visitor first about this port city is precisely its Frenchness: the names of the streets, the food served in restaurants, the curio shops under the arches, the nightclubs, the gendarmes in kepis and the TV programs straight from France.

The French community in this, the last of France's African colonies, is a very special one, composed almost entirely of military (6,500) and their families (3,000 to 4,000) and presided over by Maj. Gen. Pierre Brasart, a former military attaché in Washington.

Only a very few French were actually born or even spent most of their lives here—"100 or less" according to a Frenchman who counts himself an old resident after 11 years in Djibouti. A few retired legionnaires have settled down here but mostly the French have come to try to make a small fortune in the artificially buoyed economy.

Torrid Climate

Just how they hold out in the torrid desert climate probably only a diehard colonialist would understand.

Whether many French will stay on here after the territory becomes independent, probably next year, is doubtful, particularly if France closes down its military base. A sign of the times is the building industry, which has suddenly come to a halt while the real estate market has totally collapsed.

The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas has without a doubt a very special character, stemming from the mixture of the French presence and the nomadic culture of its local inhabitants. In Djibouti, smart young French women attired in the latest Parisian styles parade along the streets together with Afar and Issa nomads wearing their traditional blue cloth dresses.

Whether there is any such thing as "Djibouti nationalism" is questionable. Ali Aref Bourhan, the Afar leader of the local government, contends there is a "local personality" that wants to become a national personality. "What's to stop the Afars and Issas from being a nation? The ethnic problem is not more important here than in France."

Heretofore, the territory has been a kind of cultural "no man's land," where Issas of strong Somali nationalist sentiment bumped up against the Afars, whose leaders have long dreamed of an Afar nation combining the parts of the territory and northeastern Ethiopia where they roam.

But the strongest unifying factor seems to be 114 years of colonialism. "We were educated in French schools and exposed to French culture and this has given us our special personality," said an official of the African People's League for Independence, which is officially opposed to the continuation of a French military presence here.

The territory has only a few dozen Afar or Issa graduates of the local French high school.

One of the least attractive sights of Djibouti occurs early each morning when dump trucks haul the city's garbage out through Checkpoint Balbala on the five-mile barbed-wire fence that encircles the capital.

At Balbala, there is a small community of Somalis (2,000 to 3,000 until the French chased most of them away several weeks ago) living in shacks in the midst of the garbage.

Indispensable Barriers

Mr. Aref regards the barrier as indispensable to stop an invasion of the city by hordes of Somalis. But the vast majority of the city's 120,000 inhabitants are already Somali Issas.

One of the principal demands of the African Popular League for Independence is that "France go home." But the departure of the French military, which accounts for the $120 million France pumps into the economy each year, would probably provoke an economic catastrophe that would trigger intertribal warfare between Afars and Issas for the drastically reduced number of jobs available.

Israel and Mexico Seen Joining in Plane Production

MEXICO CITY, March 5 (UPI). —Mexico and Israel have put the finishing touches to an agreement for Israeli-developed planes to be assembled here, according to sources close to President Luis Echeverria. The accord is expected to be signed in the next few weeks, the sources said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon went over the plan with Mr. Echeverria, in an hourlong session at the President's residence late Monday, the second day of Mr. Allon's three-day stay here during a tour of Latin America.

The sources said that Mr. Echeverria had also agreed to have representatives of El Al Israel Airlines come here to discuss establishing regular flights between Tel Aviv and this capital. Such a delegation is expected here this month, and El Al flights may begin by the end of the year.

But Mr. Allon had little success in trying to induce Foreign Secretary Alfonso Garcia Robles to drop Mexico's support of the Palestinians, members of the Allon party told newsmen. Mr. Allon discussed the Palestinian issue only with Mr. Garcia Robles, during a five-hour discussion.

Mexico supported an anti-Zionism vote at the United Nations four months ago after Mr. Echeverria proposed that the Palestine Liberation Organization open an office here. Jews in the United States reacted with a boycott of Mexico that hurt tourism here.

Air Base on Cyprus Is Denied by Turkey

ANKARA, March 5 (Reuters). —Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot officials here have dismissed a claim by the government that Turkey was building a military air base in northern Cyprus.

The government of Archbishop Makarios, which Turkey does not recognize, said that villagers had been given notice to leave the area around the proposed base eight miles east of Kyrenia.

After Abortive Army Coup

Nigeria Is Getting Back to Normal

By John Darnton

LAGOS, March 5 (NYT).—A taxi carrying an American visitor the other day was inching through teeming back streets when suddenly her cab was engulfed by an angry mob.

The crowd jeered and pounded the car. She was trapped, she thought, in an anti-white demonstration. The mob yanked open the door—and pulled out the driver. He had not paid his union dues and had blundered into enforcers.

Two and a-half weeks after the abortive army uprising in which Gen. Murtala Mohammed was killed, life is slowly returning to normal in Lagos. Or what passes for normal, in one of the most unpredictable capitals in West Africa.

There is still a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew.

On a patch of grass in front of the central bank in Tinubu Square, federal troops still loll about in jungle-spotted combat dress. Beggar children from drought-stricken Niger are everywhere.

Glimpse of Hat

Hurtling through traffic comes a Landrover packed with soldiers, their automatic weapons trained on pedestrians. Behind is a limousine and, through the darkened window, a glimpse of a peaked military hat.

In the Ikoyi Club, a private facility with vestiges of colonialism in its polished brass and deep mahogany, foreigners no longer tell stories of being told to "go home" by Nigerians.

The hostility, which stemmed from charges of Western involvement in the abortive coup, had particularly upset the British, the former rulers.

"I think we might even be able to celebrate the Queen's birthday in April," a Briton said.

Nigerians are no longer guessing the whereabouts of Lt. Col. B. S. Dimka, the missing man whom the government has charged with masterminding the plot. Conversation has now returned to traditional topics: the rising cost of pineapple, the latest scandal and the family next door.

Curfew Is Punishment

The curfew seems undue punishment for people who cherish their nightlife. If it goes on much longer, the current joke has it, an increase in the birth rate will give way to an increase in the divorce rate.

Market women who used to sit by flickering candlelight at roadside stands stacked with kola nuts, sardine packets, cigarettes and tape cassettes close early.

Nightspots for highlife and juju music, like the new Can Can on Custom Street, are suffering heavy losses but the red-dressed women who frequent them are not. They commute in lifeboats to the outer harbor, where 250 freighters are at anchor with millions of tons of backlogged cement and stranded sailors. In the morning, they return, laden with scarves and liquor.

Recently, curfew passes have appeared. They are intended for "necessary operating personnel." But, with photostat machines humming busily, their number is mysteriously growing.

The new government is taking stern measures to stop rumor mongering. Last week the export manager of a London-based company was hauled into court to face a charge of "spreading false rumors." He was released on $6,000 bail.

Much of what he allegedly said struck observers as loose bar talk. But in a country where memories of tribal massacres and civil war are vivid, that kind of talk is regarded as sedition.

"Let's face it," said a Nigerian businessman, "in times of crisis, there is always the fear of reversion. Our history is too short. It is amazing that things are as calm as they are."

Chirac in Chad To Pursue Amity

N'DJAMENA, Chad, March 5 (Reuters).—French Premier Jacques Chirac arrived in Chad today for a two-day visit to attempt to soothe relations between Paris and its former African colony.

Chad officials have made it clear that they will not officially discuss the fate of French archaeologist Mrs. Françoise Claustre, held by rebels in the north of the country for nearly two years, because they see the affair as an internal problem.

French attempts last year to obtain Mrs. Claustre's release, by paying a ransom and negotiating directly with the rebels, resulted in Chad ordering French troops to leave the country and asking for a revision of cooperation agreements.

Walter Schottky, A Developer of Transistors, Dies

PRETZFELD, West Germany, March 5 (UPI).—Walter Schottky, 90, a physicist who helped create the technology of transistors, died yesterday.

Mr. Schottky, born in Zurich, the son of a professor at the Universities of Marburg and Berlin, made many contributions to the development of electronics, electronic tubes and modern radio techniques.

He pioneered work in the field of rectifiers, used to convert alternating current to direct current. This principle of converting current paved the way for transistor technology.

He also invented the tetrode tube which contains two electrodes in addition to the cathode and anode.

Bishop Enrico Bartoletti

ROME, March 5 (AP).—The Most Rev. Enrico Bartoletti, 59, secretary-general of the Italian Episcopal Bishops Conference, died today. His office put him in close contact with Pope Paul VI.

Antonio Iturmendi

MADRID, March 5 (AP).—Antonio Iturmendi, 68, a Basque, who was a cabinet minister in the regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, died yesterday. He was justice minister from 1951 to 1965 and president of the Cortes (parliament) and the Council of the Realm, from 1965 to 1970.

Jim Walsh

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI).—Jim Walsh, 46, a former Stanford University athletic star who captained the 1956 Olympic gold medal basketball team, died yesterday.

More Police Sent to Avert New Wine Riots in France

NARBONNE, France, March 5 (UPI).—French authorities airlifted gendarmes and armored cars to riot-torn wine-producing areas of southern France today in defiance of warnings by winegrowers that the presence of police may touch off new violence.

About 10 helicopters were posted at the Montpellier-Frejorgues Airfield to carry the gendarmes to flash-points if new riots erupted in the area, police officials said.

Representatives of the winegrowers, demonstrating for greater government aid for their financially depressed industry, had demanded immediate withdrawal of all police forces in the area as a gesture of appeasement.

City halls throughout the area —where overproduction of ordinary table wines has cut sharply into local revenues—were closed in a sign of mourning. Some townhalls flew black flags.

Delegates of the winegrowers' organizations, who had publicly told their members to stock up on ammunition, said that they would resist any attempt to disarm the winegrowers.

Leaders of the organizations held meetings in Carcassonne and Pezenas to decide what steps to take next in their campaign to protest low wine prices, inexpensive Italian wine imports and allegedly insufficient government financial aid to soak up the surplus of table wines.

A police officer and a winegrower were killed and 29 persons, including 13 policemen, were seriously wounded yesterday when about 1,000 demonstrators exchanged gunfire with riot police near here.

In a gesture of goodwill, the government ordered the release of two winegrowers held on charges of destroying the storage facilities of a wine importer.

Shriver Will Stay In Race Despite Primary Losses

CHICAGO, March 5 (NYT).—Sargent Shriver said yesterday that he will not withdraw from the Democratic presidential contest, despite predictions he will do as poorly in the Illinois primary March 16 as he did in Massachusetts this week.

In a news conference here, he said he would remain in the Illinois contest and do "the best I can." Aides said his meeting yesterday with Chicago Mayor Richard Daley had left him "encouraged." They said Mr. Shriver and his wife, the former Eunice Kennedy, would campaign here this week and next and that his advisers had told him his chances were good.

Political observers, however, said he had virtually no chance of gaining the support of the mayor, whose delegate slates are committed do Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, an avowed non-candidate. If Mr. Daley gives him any help, it would be out of courtesy to Mr. Shriver, who was president of the Chicago School Board at one time.

There is a split in the Shriver camp—one side wanting the candidate to withdraw now and the other urging him to fight on. Mr. Shriver, a determined optimist, has for now taken the latter advice and expressed willingness to use his own money (his campaign coffers are almost bare) if there is a fraction of a chance of him being able to continue in the race. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed among veteran political observers that for all intents and purposes Mr. Shriver's race is through.

Troops in Beirut Move to Quash Truce Violations

BEIRUT, March 5 (UPI).—Lebanese and Palestinian troops fanned out across Beirut today to put an end to the worst series of truce violations since the cease-fire in the civil war six weeks ago.

While the capital remained calm, tension ran high north of Beirut, where roadblocks went up around the town of Joumieh and gunmen kidnapped several persons.

The military deserter issue became increasingly serious after a number of soldiers mutinied yesterday at the Sarba Barracks near Jounieh, about 16 kilometers from Beirut. The troops were all from the village of Kobeiat, near Tripoli and wanted to return home after fighting broke out there earlier in the day. The clashes, between Christians from Kobeiat and neighboring Bedouins, left 3 dead and 10 wounded.

Newspapers said army deserters, who quit their posts during the civil war, entered battle against the Christians and shelled Kobeiat with heavy artillery.

The leader of the deserters, Lt. Ahmed Khatib, who now heads the so-called "Lebanese Arab Army," again rejected an amnesty offer by Premier Rashid Karami. The exact strength of his "army" is unknown but newspaper reports put it between 300 and 600 men.

War Photographer Is Buried in Paris

PARIS, March 5 (AP).—Michel Laurent, the Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer killed in an ambush two days before the Vietnam war ended, was buried here yesterday. About 200 persons attended the brief ceremony, including colleagues of Mr. Laurent from the Associated Press and Gamma photo agency, the firm he was working for when he was killed.

The body of Mr. Laurent, 28 at the time of his death last April, was released by Vietnamese authorities and flown from Saigon to Paris. Mr. Laurent and Horst Faas shared the 1972 Pulitzer Prize for their Associated Press photographs of Bangladesh soldiers executing turncoats after the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

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ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
SUNDAYS: HOLY COMMUNION 11:15 at 4 Rue de Lübeck, Paris 16e (Métro: Iéna, Boissière).
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 13 Rue Dumont-d'Urville, 16e. 720.22.51.

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EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Ruell-Malmaison (Western Suburbs). Sunday, 11 a.m. Everett Croxton, Pastor Tel.: 970.15.88.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel An der Haide 32. English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 5:15 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-52547.

Eva Le Gallienne at Age 77

By William Glover

NEW YORK (AP).—Her first part was playing a cockney serving girl in a London trifle, "Monna Vanna." She was 15 and World War I had just begun.

In her Broadway debut a year later she was again a maid—this time in blackface—in another forgotten play, "Mrs. Boltay's Daughters."

Now, 62 years later at age 77, Eva Le Gallienne says, "I think I've played everything I ever *wanted to.*"

The range of portrayals, which she has never tried to count, includes Camille, Peter Pan, Hedda Gabler, *Juliet, Queen Elizabeth I,* the White Queen of "Alice in Wonderland" and the melancholy Dane himself in "Hamlet."

Between such assignments, Miss Le Gallienne pioneered theatrical repertory, translated a dozen Ibsen dramas, trouped far and *wide, adapted* and recorded Hans Christian Andersen for children and guided young actors, including Peter Falk.

"I don't think you can teach acting," she qualified that last endeavor. "You cast people in scenes, then direct and criticize.

"I *think a lot just come to* see if they can glean anything from the old girl." Miss Le Gallienne punctuates reflection with laughter. She laughs often while discussing matters close to her heart, or techniques that irritate her such as Actors Studio introspection.

"I call that the belly-button school of acting. To me acting is a generous art—an act of giving, outgoing. If you internalize I don't see how that can work. Not for me, anyway."

Her own formal training spanned a few months before "I just went in" to that initial London role.

The hearty Le Gallienne mode recently has been triumphantly on display in "The Royal Family." The revival of the comedy, in which she plays the mother of a flamboyant theatrical family, began at the Kennedy Center and since has settled down to thriving business at Broadway's Helen Hayes Theater.

Her first Broadway appearance since 1968 resulted from friendships with director Ellis Rabb and her co-star, Rosemary Harris. She also has toured widely in recent months and has directed at the Seattle Repertory. Between engagements there is gardening at a retreat in Connecticut.

Miss Le Gallienne does a lot of television as well as stage work, but never has been lured to Hollywood.

"I admire the medium greatly, but when I was young the movies always took a young performer and made her look like the most successful type of the moment. I didn't want that and I was also too busy on the stage.

"I thought, when I get old and it doesn't matter what you look like, maybe *I could go and do* something.

"You know they are so apt to think of one as a grande dame *or something horrible like that.* I don't like the phrase, it evokes a rather ghastly image. I'd like to do something very simple, a peasant woman, *not a Hollywood* grande dame."

A chronic bother through her career has been a widespread tendency to categorize her as a classical actress, a tragedienne.

"In my first role I made people laugh and the reviews hailed me as a coming comedienne." Another laugh. "Then everyone started thinking of me as Ibsen's grandmother or something. It's a dreadful image."

The veteran London-born star attributes some of that to "my dear friend Noel Coward. In one of his musicals he had a girl who caricatured me and went around saying 'Oh, the pity of it!' It goes on and on and never stops."

Miss Le Gallienne admits, though, that the most difficult role she ever tackled was Hecuba in "The Trojan Women"—one terrible tragedy after the other poured on her head. "There's not a moment you're not in agony," she said.

As the chief guideline of her art, she often cites "the three I's that Ellen Terry talked about—intelligence, industry and imagination—and she was quite right."

When she was 33, Miss Le Gallienne wrote an autobiographical volume, and another at 54.

"Then I thought, 'Perhaps when I'm 73 I'll do another. But I never did and think I never shall. I don't like dwelling in the past. I like to look to the future. As far as it goes. At my age one lives from moment to moment."



Eva Le Gallienne, who returned to Broadway for a revival of "The Royal Family."

AP.

LONDON THEATER

Dishing Out the Opium of the Young

By John Walker

LONDON, March 5 (IHT).—Pop music is the opium of the young, the tuned-in, dropped-out generation—this is the message, twisted and shouted, of Stephen Poliakoff's "*City Sugar*" at the Comedy Theatre.

The play, by a prolific 23-year-old writer, was first done at the Bush Theatre, a fringe theater of great vitality, in the West End. In the current production, much of the vigor and energy of the writing is dissipated. It is a work that needs intimacy, a direct contact with the audience. That is lacking and it seems a little play lost.

Mr. Poliakoff spells out his theme loud and clear through his central character, Leonard Brazil, a disenchanted local radio disc jockey who was young in the 1960s, remembers his youth as full of wild idealism and hates the passivity of a new generation content to exist on whatever anyone feeds them.

"All you have to do is just stop buying, don't you, as simple as that, just stop, refuse to lap it up any more. Spit it out," Brazil tells a young girl, an assistant in a supermarket, who enters a competition—to meet a rock group—run by the radio station.

Packaged Happiness

Mr. Poliakoff catches both the desperate boredom of young girls' lives, stuck behind supermarket counters, watched over by closed-*circuit television,* and the manic cheerfulness dispensed by disc jockeys in order to keep everyone happy and unthinking. It is a bleak world in which the DJs sell a glossy version of themselves and packaged happiness to sheeplike consumers.

But once this urban alienation is established, which does not take long, Mr. Poliakoff's play has no place to go.

It could easily be cut in half without losing any of its dramatic momentum—the two main characters, the DJ in his studio and the young girl, gradually converge until they meet in a confrontation that disappoints both of them.

Brazil is an ambiguous character. For much of the play he seems a latterday equivalent of the private-eye heroes of the 1940s, a decent man adrift in a mean world whose apparent cynicism coats a soft center. He is an intellectual disguste[d] by his means of earning a living.

But he is also a sadist, glorying in his control over others' lives, delighting in humiliating those he works with and his listeners. *It is here that the play tends to* move into fantasy, for Brazil wields absolute power in the radio station. (In reality, DJs who *believe their own publicity* are soon dumped by their bosses.)

One theme the play briefly touches but makes no attempt to explore is a disc jockey's disposability, the way a personality can be simply manufactured and as easily replaced.

Brazil fails to convince, both because the words he speaks are *not mesmeric enough*—Mr. Poliakoff relies on other characters entering to murmur "fantastic" after the DJ's longer spiels—and Adam Faith's performance is oddly tentative, lacking in any authority. Mr. Faith was, in the 1960s, a successful pop singer and should at least be able to convey something of the power that mass teen-age fantasies can confer.

But his presence is a diffident one. Without a gifted gabbler at its center, the play slowly collapses. There is some good support *from the rest of the cast,* notably James Aubrey's eager young apprentice-sadist and the three studies in adolescent confusion from Lynne Miller, Natasha Pyne and Hilary Gasson. Hugh Thomas directs.

BALLET IN PARIS

Opera Dancers Add 'Les Noces' Of Nijinska to Their 'Museum'

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 5 (IHT).—Bit by bit, the Paris Opéra ballet is assembling a museum of 20th-century ballet, with emphasis on the Diaghilev-Stravinsky wing, to which it has just added a reconstruction of Bronislava Nijinska's original version of "Les Noces."

The miracle of Nijinska's creation, abetted by the sets and costumes of Natalia Goncharova, is that it captures the earthiness and humanity of the Russian peasant wedding rite through stylization, sobriety and an almost architectural abstraction. It has been recreated here by Irina Nijinska, the daughter of the late choreographer, and Robert Mead.

If it did not work last night as well as it should, it was perhaps because the Paris company has not yet achieved the unity of purpose needed for the great blocks of movement, nor has the complexity of its choreography been sufficiently mastered to give the necessary impression of austere simplicity.

Vote of Confidence

The same program also brought back Harald Lander's "Etudes," his glorification of classical ballet, its vocabulary and its daily labors, its virtuoso outbursts and its idiosyncrasies. *It is also a vote* of confidence in the cult of the ballerina, fully justified by Noëlla Pontois's feathery yet totally secure *technique and mischievous* sense of humor. Cyril Atanassoff and Jean-Pierre Franchetti performed stalwartly as her partners *and brilliantly on their own*—although they sometimes succumbed to the choreography's steadily increasing invitation to overreach.

Two Balanchine pieces from the recent all-Ravel program filled out the evening. Pontois and *Franchetti were quite at home* in the deceptively complex and unpredictable "Sonatine," while Wilfride Piollet and Jean Guizerix brought both fire and humor to "Tzigane."

The program's considerable musical substance was enhanced by Georges Pludermacher at the piano for the Ravel pieces, replacing the orchestra in "Tzigane," for which Augustin Dumay was the solid, if not too flamboyant, violin soloist. Manuel Rosenthal conducted both Stravinsky's masterpiece and Czerny's adapted exercises with spirit and comprehension.

Men Banned By 'Tribunal'

BRUSSELS, March 5 (IHT)—Expressing shock at "slanted and derisive" coverage of the International Tribunal for Crimes Against Women, the assembly of nearly 1,000 women here today *voted to exclude male journalists* from access to information on the daily sessions.

More than 40 of the 50 women *journalists covering the tribunal* were against the decision, which they regarded as the same kind of discrimination that had long *excluded women journalists from* board rooms, political conventions and sports reporting. "While totally supporting the *women's movement,* we women journalists protest the decision to exclude male journalists... This prevents women from access to information [about the tribunal]," the women reporters said in a statement.

Stemming mostly from the personal complaint of a freelance reporter whose assignment was taken by a male staff correspondent based here, the emotional issue filled most of the morning's business.

On the Arts Agenda

The Netherlands Opera is devoting the month of March to the 17th century, with performances of works by Monteverdi, Cavalli and Purcell in Amsterdam and other cities. They include Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento," "Il Bello dell'Ingrate" and "Orfeo," Cavalli's "L'Erismena," and Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" and "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day." The musical forces include Nikolaus Harnoncourt and the Concentus Musicus of Vienna for "Orfeo" and Purcell; Gustav Leonhardt and the Leonhardt Consort for the other Monteverdi works; and Alan Curtis and La Petite Bande for "L'Erismena." Federik Mirdita is staging the Purcell program, while the other works are in the stagings and designs of Filippo Sanjust.

* * *

Brecht enters the Comédie-Française repertory for the first time March 8 with "Herr Puntila und Sein Knecht Matti" (in Michel Cadot's French version as "Maître Puntila et son Valet Matti"), staged by Guy Retoré and with sets by André Acquart. Jean-Paul Roussillon and Michel Aumont are Matti and Puntila and Virginie Pradal plays Eva.

* * *

Exhibitions at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam this month include Richard Hamilton, paintings, pastels and graphics (until April 11); Willem de Kooning, graphics and sculptures (March 6-April 8); Asger Jorn, graphics (March 13-April 25); Maria Austria, photographs (March 13-April 25), and Ed Ruscha, graphics and books (March 27-May 9).

* * *

The harpist Lily Laskine and the flutist Alain Marion give a joint recital March 7 in the Sunday morning (11 a.m.) series at the Théâtre d'Orsay in Paris, followed on March 14 by the piano-violin duo of Jean-Claude Pennetier and Régis Pasquier, on March 21 by the cellist Frédéric Lodeon and pianist Daria Hovora, and on March 28 by the Trio à Cordes de Paris with pianist Walter Chodack.

* * *

The first performance of Denise Roger's Concertino for Clarinet and String Orchestra will be given March 9 at the Salle Rossini in Paris (6 Rue Drouot) by the Musiciens de France ensemble under Max Bigot, with Claude Desurmont as soloist. The program includes the same composer's Requiem, with Janine Dumont-Sureau and Henri Gui as soloists, and works by Antoine Tisné, Mendelssohn and Rossini.

* * *

Works of John Eaton, for voice, piano and live and recorded electronic music, will be presented March 10 at the American Cultural Center by the composer and Nelda Nelson, soprano. On March 17, the center presents "Current Works II," with Jon English and Candace Natvig presenting compositions and improvisations for trombone, voice and tape, including works by John Cage, Kenneth Gaburo, Steve Lacy and others.

* * *

The Empire Brass Quintet (two trumpets, horn, trombone and tuba) will give a concert of mostly contemporary works, including pieces by Günther Schuller and Stravinsky, March 13 at 5 p.m. at the Fondation des Etats-Unis in Paris (15 Boulevard Jourdan). The ensemble is associated with Boston University and three of its members are also with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which completes its current European tour in Paris the previous day.

* * *

Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include: David Smith, Nationalgalerie, Berlin (March 16-May 10); Jewish Art from Eastern Europe, Landesmuseum, Bonn (March 11-April 4); Daniel Nikolaus Chodowiecki, *1726-1801,* Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne (March 10-April 25); Gino Severini, Museum am Ostwall, Dortmund (March 7-April 25); *Ceramics from Baroque* to the New Objectivity, Stadtmuseum, Munich (to April 25); Early English Pop Art, Kunstverein, Hamburg (to March 21); Andy Warhol, Kunstverein, Stuttgart (to March 38); Chagall, Kunstverein, Ulm (to March 28).

* * *

Handel's "Julius Caesar" will be given a new production by the Lyons Opera on March 13, *conducted by Theodor Guschlbauer,* staged by Gaston Benhaim and with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp and Danièle Rozier. Roger Soyer will sing the title role, with Elisabeth Ander as Cleopatra, Dimiter Petkov as Ptolemy, David Sundquist as Pompey, Naoko Ihara as Cornelia, Peter Gottlieb as Achilla and Christos Grigoriou as Curio. Later performances at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel are scheduled for March 15, 17, 19 and 21.

* * *

After its recent production by the New Opera Company, Karol Szymanowski's "King Roger" is being revived by the English National Opera at the London Coliseum for a series of four performances on March 16, 22, April 1 and 9. Charles Mackerras will conduct, a cast including Geoffrey Chard in the title part, Felicity Lott, Gregory Dempsey and Terry Jenkins. The production is by Anthony Besch, with designs by John Stoddart and choreography by Sally Gilpin.

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ART IN PARIS

Soutter's Private Myths

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, March 5 (IHT).—Louis Soutter (1871-1942) was the el of failure. Yet he started well in life by the standards conventional success.

rn in Switzerland, at Morges he Lake of Geneva, he was ted violinist and a draftsman could hihn a Swiss chalet the best of them. In 1896 omfortable and uneventful seemed to stand before him. married a well-to-do Amer- violinist and she returned him to Colorado Springs, e he was invited to run the department of Colorado ge and instruct American in the art of drawing *ks and medieval keeps.*

ht years later came the , or breakup. His marriage to pieces and Soutter ned to his own country and dline. At first he played in ns symphony orchestras, he had a way, it seems, of ing in the middle of a con- to listen pleasurably to the of the orchestra around Gradually he went on to things, to playing in as and with little local until he was destitute sponging off his family.

Home for Aged

pleased with this depen- , his relatives placed him, e age of 52, in a home for ent old people. There he for the 19 remaining years s life. And there he began eal artistic career.

triking series of photos and aits trace the triumph of ish in his features. A nt-looking youth, a hand- some man in his maturity with resolute and thoughtful features, he appears at 70 to be the incarnation of a haunted house. A pathetic figure, neatly dressed in clothes too big for him, vast lapels (that was in 1940) a broad and jarring tie strung around a collar that hangs, well buttoned and tidy, down to the clavicle, a clownish round, gray hat with a broad brim and under that a face all drawn in by the alum of anguish—hollow cheeks, lips drawn tight by invisible purse strings and eyelids clenched around pupils that hardly dare register the world any more.

A clown's figure of pathos, in a way, and one can imagine him, his drawings piling up in *his room, filed in folders and* in obsessional disorder, acquiring stains and creases and obscure inscriptions subject to revision, and being displayed in a sort of meticulous chaos to perceptive friends and relatives (Le Corbusier was a cousin) who wanted them to be shown in public exhibitions. Le Corbusier got him a showing in the Wadsworth Atheneum and he had a few others (Lausanne and New York) before his death.

He received the alms of success however just as he received the alms of livelihood, and it is only now that his work is getting to be better known, thanks currently to a traveling exhibition of more than 200 works now at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (Avenue du Président Wilson, to March 16).

What is to be seen is a private mythology with Christian overtones, unfolded in an expressionistic idiom in which form itself is commanded by the artist's driving obsessions. All this work, throughout its various periods (the pen and ink drawings of the first years and the finger paintings done with india ink during the last five), appears like a striving, thrusting attempt to build a world of space out of the linear, single-minded perseverance of his obsession. There is an extraordinary urgency and mordancy in all of this, something violent yet creative that can sometimes remind one of Goya's demonic purposefulness.

Inner Light

Soutter's contorted, ugly figures are never complacently entrenched in their monstrosity. They crawl like maggots towards some inner light, and if there is one still point in all this work, then it is perhaps a drawing entitled "The Hamlet Forsaken by Men and in Which God Dwells"—a cluster of buildings that nestle for animal warmth around the tower of the church —and which might be taken to symbolize the artist himself, his still and central position within his imaginary world.

His last work composes an extraordinary frieze of finger-painted silhouettes, prehistoric cave painting of Soutter's own mind, which, around the central features of the suffering Christ (in the guise of the poor *cheminot,* or railway worker), unfold the essential ciphers of the dance of life. This solitary, almost disembodied old man has, in fact, given a meaning to the dance itself that dancers themselves nowadays can hardly achieve, by the innocence and simplicity of his intention that his daily and ambiguous torment and even his utter failure by social and family norms have charged with depth and gravity.



Louis Soutter's "Seuls," a finger painting which measures 64.9 by 50 centimeters.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Celan-Lestrange, Galerie arine, 34 Rue Massarine, is 6, to March 27.

r a break of almost 10 years er production, engraver Celan-Lestrange is exhibit- gain, works belonging to the r period and her most production. The change is g. Ten years ago she was cing competent, restrained that were barely more than ns, today she produces, say, s in geological collapse, all the barest of suggestive s. These engravings, some- arranged as a sequence, d in conveying a sense of and of movement without eavy intention or rhetorical A poetic craft.

* * *

ade, Wittevrongel, Galerie ven, 4 Avenue de Messine, is 8, to April 30.

rkado, who was born in Sofia studied art in Tel Aviv, s sculptures out of wood, and Plexiglas which strike s being assembled with the and precision of a goldsmith which speak authoritatively e tones of a certain, some- intellectual surrealism. They urious in shape and neatly lated. Wittevrongel's water- and pastels show walls, loors, and panels, and sun- objects in a style that adds ntile, *contemplative note* to mporary realism.

* * *

urra, L'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 Rue incampoix, Paris 4, to March

marra's paintings, large and show beautiful skies and ul landscapes wherein small s relate the fate of con- rary Brazil in simple met- ic terms: The statue of t atop the Corcovado has blasted to bits while earth- g machines level down the Loaf and other landmarks e Bay of Rio and load the nto a waiting cargo. In the round lurk the black sil- tes and ominous black cars me *paramilitary organization* the Death Squadron. And ky is so beautiful. Gamar- work has none of the plati- one might expect from this of treatment. The works are ame, the idiom is naïf in rein of popular art and the ional response to manifest occult repressive power is enough.

* * *

Madden, Galerie Darthea eyer, 6 Rue Jacques-Callot, rs 6, to April 2.

is is the first Paris show gh she has had many in countries) of Irish-born Ann den, who has been living in ce since 1958. She is perhaps described as a cool, abstract artist. The epithet cool ap- s partly to her use of the r colors (mainly blue), but is also a strong intellectual rol that is far from being to a certain Irish lyrical dition.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

arine Alexander, Kathleen le, Sidding El'Nigoumi, New rafton Gallery, 1a Grafton reet, London W.1, to March

is is a very happy tripartite . Catharine Alexander (born) is one of the famous group studied at the Slade School er Tunks. Her work is divid- ed between portraits and nudes done in her Slade days, and a group of recent flowerpieces and landscapes of the Berkshire Downs and of Provence. Kathleen Hale (born 1898) is renowned among catlovers as the creator of "Orlando the Marmalade Cat." Less well known is the fact that she is a fine artist, especially in pen, pencil and wash. Her work has lost none of its strength of character between the earliest here, "Augustus John Asleep" (1919), and the most recent, "Doll and Clock" (1975). El'Nigoumi *(born 1931) is a Sudanese who* studied pottery in England, and now teaches ceramics here. He is best at stoneware dishes on a large scale and with complex slip decoration.

* * *

Massa F.I., Madden Galleries, 77 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London W.1, to March 17.

Massa F.I. (so he signs his paintings, F.I. standing for his forenames Fioravanti Lionello) is a Genoese artist who has never *before shown in England.* Why, I cannot imagine, since his sun-lit, airy paintings of flower-strewn landscapes, elegant women in elegant surroundings, and water and seascapes, cast as they are in the direct tradition of French impressionism, will enormously please the English, as they have long pleased the French.

* * *

Souza, David Ellis-Jones, 50 South Molton Street, Brook Street, London W.1, to March 19.

F.N. Souza, the Goanese artist currently living and working in New York, has always wielded a wickedly incisive pen. These 25 line drawings, mostly of nudes, artist and model, mother and child, priest and saints, echo now Picasso, now Matisse. All date from 1959 through 1963.

Alan Lowndes, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to March 20.

This selection of 40 paintings by Alan Lowndes ranges from the self-portrait of 1948 to the whips and tops of 1976. The fifth child of a railroad clerk, Lowndes left school at 14 and was apprenticed to a house painter, so that the workingman's industrial townscape, his leisure pursuits, his terraced houses, which he *chooses to portray, are felt from* the inside, with love, with care and with understanding. There is a nobility about his work which more than compensates for the occasional lack of technique.

* * *

Sean Crampton, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to March 26.

In his present show, "Bronze Feathers," Sean Crampton turns his attention to birds, especially those of rivers and estuaries—the heron, the kingfisher, the goose, and so on. By no means representational, these welded bronze pieces nevertheless capture to the full the essential quirkishness of waterbirds.

* * *

Gwen John (1876-1939), Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W.1, to March 26.

Arguably a consistently better painter than her brother Augustus, though nothing like so prolific as he, Gwen John allowed but one one-woman show in her lifetime and that unwillingly. An obsessive "loner," in series after series of drawings and paintings, she chose to portray lonely subjects—nuns, wistful young women, sleeping cats, women at prayer, the sunlit corner of an empty room. This centenary show of more than 60 works includes borrowings from several British public and private collections.

* * *

Jack Simcock, The Piccadilly Gallery, 16a Cork Street, London W.1, to March 26.

Mow Cop is a mountain village in the north of England, and now the home of painter Jack Simcock. To celebrate the publication of his autobiography "Simcock *Mow-Cop,*" the gallery has mounted this, his 46th one-man exhibition. His paintings are of two kinds—the marvellously lit near monochrome gray-black paintings of the cottages of Mow Cop and the surrounding countryside and a more colorful series of nudes-from-landscape, in which the female body is abstracted from the undulating moors landscape.

* * *

Ivor Abrahams, Mayor Gallery, 14 South Molton Street, London W.1, to March 27.

Abrahams takes the simplest of subjects for his relief paintings and sculpture—an ivy-covered garden wall, a group of trees *or shrubs by the side of a flight* of stone steps, a lily pool, a high-clipped yew hedge. Modeling in a great variety of media, he makes brooding romantic landscapes in which the imagination may freely rove.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

ART MARKET

Devastating Verdict for Collector

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT)—Bronze and pottery from uncontrolled Iranian excavations were put to a straightforward test on an open market Monday at the Hotel Drouot-Rive Gauche.

The verdict was as clear as it was devastating. The market is as low as it could be.

The 150 lots were noteworthy because they were the property of a private collector, Dr. W., a French surgeon, who bought them over a period of years, from about the mid-fifties, because they appealed to him—just as he bought objets d'art from the Far East or medieval France because he liked them.

Last year he died and his wife *decided to sell his collection.* Being no more a speculator than her husband, she simply contacted a respected auctioneer and set no reserve prices. In my experience, this is the first time that this category has ever been tested in this manner.

Few Collectors

There were few collectors, mostly casual buyers, and these, wary of fakes and, above all, "restored" pieces, were only prepared to pay the minimum.

There were several fakes in the sale. Some, in accordance with standard salesroom convention, were listed without date, which means the expert considers them to be forgeries. There was, for example, a silver shallow bowl in a style cultivated in Iran in the 7th-6th centuries BC, with lotus bud ornaments in high relief. Not long ago, this kind of *imitation took in many dealers* and private buyers. No longer. The piece was knocked down at 604 francs. The price of a genuine piece in this style would now be in the area of 10,000 to 15,000 francs.

Here and there dubious pieces slipped through the experts' scrutiny. A green schist oil lamp, supposedly 10th century—not 12th as stated in the catalogue—is unlikely to be older than this century.

More significant of the confused state of affairs was the fact that a large number of perfectly genuine pottery vases and bowls of the 2d and its millennium BC were catalogued without being followed by any dating, which must inevitably have cast doubts in the minds of those who attended the sale. This is typical of the caution which some experts believe they are bound to observe in fairness to buyers. But it doesn't help sellers.

A shallow bowl of salmon-colored burnished ware from the Caspian highlands, in perfect condition and of a rare type, made in the early millennium BC went for 139.20 francs. A vase with a fine brick-red color and perfect shape was knocked down at 232 francs—true, some restoration work may have been done on the neck, reducing its value. These prices are, it must be emphasized, the going prices because only the most daring—or most ignorant—buyers appear to be venturing into this field.

More surprising were the low prices brought by the animal-shaped vessels, known to specialists as rhytons, from the Caspian highlands. An excellent stylized bull, made in that brownish-pinkish earthenware with ash-like spots here and there that characterize *the finds made at the* Marlik, went for only 3,480 francs, well below the 5,000-6,000 francs one might have hoped for. It may quite possibly have suffered from the nearness of a similar piece which, according to the experts' description, was restored and partly made up. But at first sight the two specimens must have struck many visitors as disturbingly alike.

Nothing is more devastating on the art market than confusion, and confusion is what killed this market as it killed the market for Greek terracotta figurines from Tanagra earlier in the century. Confusion here affects the authentification of objects as well as prices. The price pattern is erratic—on a scale that has no parellel in any other sector of the market. One day prices will go through the top as they did last April at Christie's when early Iranian bronzes from the Eröckelschen collection, mostly in poor condition as a result of acid cleaning, were selling for hundreds, and in some cases, thousands of pounds. Another day, the pieces will go for almost nothing.

A bronze bowl of deep curving shape engraved along the rim with a scene showing Assyrians taking a fortified city made 185.60 francs last Monday: Yet it belongs to the same period, 8th century BC, and indeed is closely related to another bowl that was knocked down at £1,360 at Christie's sale of April 30, 1975. True, the latter failed to reach its reserve and was bought in. But this merely indicates the owner thought it was worth still more.

Manuscripts

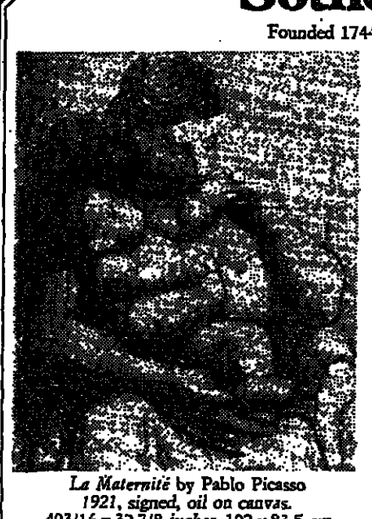
Next Wednesday will witness another jolt—this time up. In the year's most heavily advertised Persian sale on the Paris scene, three manuscripts will fetch very high prices. The finest, completed in 1527, is estimated at 300,000 francs. It carries an important calligrapher's signature and contains the "Quintet" (Khamsa) of the 12th-century poet Nizami. Another manuscript with 33 *miniatures, com*pleted in 1591-1592, is a royal shahnama, estimated at 1 million francs. *This too is signed* by an important Shirazi calligrapher. Both will almost certainly reach their estimates if not more. They fall within a category that hardly ever raises doubts.

Alongside the manuscripts will be some metal pieces—the latter acquired in Afghanistan in the seventies by an ambassador identified in the catalogue as Mr. N. These are not so admirable, the publicity notwithstanding. They may well fetch higher prices than usual—only to be followed weeks or months later by objects sold at a quarter of the price.

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6¼	2½	Adms Millis	15	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
13½	3¼	Addressog	17	198	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	¾
10	7	AdvInv .18e		19	9¾	8¾	8¾	
26⅞	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	14	x319	26¼	25½	25¾—	⅛
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80⅞	44¾	AirPrd .30b	19	192	77	76¾	76⅞—	¾
20⅞	9⅞	AirbnFrt .60	16	32	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	⅞
26¼	10½	Aircolnc 1	6	265	24¼	23	23 —	⅛
4	1	AJ Industris	8	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
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15⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
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18⅞	10⅞	AlbanyIn .60	19	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	23	23	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
24⅛	14¼	Alberlsn .72	9	33	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
27¼	15⅝	AlcanAlu .40	40	917	25⅞	25¾	25⅞+	⅛
17⅞	7½	AlcoStd .68	6	58	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .33	20	15	23¾	23½	23½	
9½	2½	Alexdrs .36e	8	26	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	AllegCp .95e	24	37	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
41¼	24⅞	AllgLud 1.60	8	59	41⅛	40½	41⅛+	⅝
45	31⅝	AllgLud pf3		93	44¾	44	44¾+	¾
20	12⅞	Allgrw 1.60	7	190	17⅞	17	17¼+	⅛
14¼	4⅛	AllenGrp .60	11	24	14	13½	13¾—	⅛
44⅛	27	AlldCh 1.80	10	144	42¾	41	41⅞—	⅜
15⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	8	12⅝	12¼	12½	
15⅛	9	AlldProd .60	22	18	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
60¼	35⅞	AlldStr 1.70	10	173	55¼	54⅞	55¼+	⅝
4⅞	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		54	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	AllisChal .40	8	527	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	1
10⅞	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	10	3	8⅛	8	8	
50½	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	28	282	47¾	47¼	47⅞+	½
46⅞	26¾	AmalSug 3a	4	12	41	40⅝	40⅞+	⅛
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	11	226	48⅞	48	48⅞+	⅛
235½	77	Amax pf5.25		7	207½	146	177¾+	1½
17¼	6	AMBAC .80	7	34	16¼	15¾	16	
8⅞	3	Amcord .32	7	32	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
23½	14½	A Hess .30b	6	337	18¾	16⅞	18⅝+	⅛
67¼	41⅞	A Hes pf3.50		21	49¾	49	49	
22	7⅞	AAirFlt .48	10	85	17⅞	17	17 —	¾
12⅞	5⅞	Am Airlin		240	13⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
24¾	3⅞	A Baker .80	10	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
43⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.58	7	93	41¾	40¾	41¾+	⅝
27	10⅞	AmBdcst .80	29	771	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞+	⅞
12⅞	5	AmBldM .40	8	25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
34¼	22	AmCan 2.20	8	195	34⅝	33¾	34	
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	⅜
3⅞	¾	AmCen Mtg		7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30⅞	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	237	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
27⅞	16½	ADistTel .64	12	47	26½	25⅞	26⅛—	⅜
7½	2⅜	AmDualVt		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25¼	14¼	AmElPw 2	8	770	21	20¾	21	
15-64	⅛	AmElPw rt		10452	5-32	⅛	9-64	
25	3¾	AFamily .28	9	207	14⅞	14¼	14½	
6	2	AmFin Sys		19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
14¾	6½	AmFinSy pf		z838	11	11	11 +	½
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		54	24¼	24	24	
27⅞	14⅞	AGenCv 1.32		23	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
16⅞	9	A Gnins .60	6	148	16	14⅞	14⅞—	⅞
24½	17⅝	A Gln pf1.80		6	23½	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
18¼	8⅝	AmHoist .80	6	42	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
43¼	27¾	AmHome 1	31	666	33⅝	32⅞	33 —	⅜
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .34	24	829	35	34⅝	34⅞+	⅛
5	1⅝	Am Invest		43	4⅝	4¼	4½—	⅛
10⅛	3½	A Medici .12	9	87	9½	9	9⅛—	⅛
6⅞	1⅜	A Medicorp	5	1488	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅜
7¾	3⅜	Am Motors		1059	6⅝	6½	6¾	
38¼	29⅞	ANatG 2.54b	7	390	34½	33⅞	34 +	⅜
12¼	3⅜	AmSeat .20e	7	37	10⅞	10½	10½—	¼
15⅝	5⅝	A Ship 1.07t	12	68	12¼	11⅝	12 +	⅜
25¼	8¼	AmStand 1	9	151	24	23⅝	23¾—	⅛
71	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		20	67	66⅝	66¾+	⅛
9⅜	6	AmSterll .30	12	105	7½	7	7⅜+	⅛
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58⅞	44⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	987	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	
61½	49	AmT&T pf 4		47	59	58⅛	58⅝—	
46⅞	40½	TT pfB3.74		2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
47⅞	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		3	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞—	¼
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	7	10⅝	10¼	10½—	⅛
20⅞	8½	Ameron 1	5	23	18⅞	18¼	18½—	⅛
9⅞	2⅞	AmesD .10e	7	47	8⅞	8½	8¾	
24¼	10⅞	Ametek 1	9	53	23¾	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
24⅝	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	12	243	20½	20⅜	20½+	½
22	13⅜	Amfac Inc 1	6	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .41	38	268	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	
14¼	6¾	Ampco .40a	5	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8½	2⅝	Ampex Corp	19	194	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	
44⅝	25½	Amstar 2.40	6	x36	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞+	⅛
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		x2	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
82¼	35¾	Amsted 4	6	41	77⅝	76¾	76¾—	1¼
41	39¼	Amsted wi		1	33½	33½	33½—	1¼
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	6	26	7	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
22¾	13½	Anacond .60		162	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
29⅞	14	AnchrH 1.30	9	230	29⅝	28⅞	29 —	⅛
42	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	8	73	40½	40	40 —	½
8¼	4½	Angelica .12	10	35	7	6⅞	7	
13¾	4½	Anixter .16	5	41	10	9⅝	9⅞—	¼
22⅛	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	11	7	12¾	12	12	
15⅝	9⅝	Apache .50	7	41	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
28	9½	ApcoOil .49t	174	18	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
17⅞	9⅞	APL Corp 1	5	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Apolld Mag	16	8	4	4	4	
60⅞	38	ARA Sv 1.06	17	17	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝+	⅝
13⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .44	8	28	12¼	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
27⅝	21½	ArchDan .20	12	951	22¼	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
5¾	1⅜	Arctic Entr	32	52	5¼	5	5⅛	
4½	1⅝	Aristar		9	3⅛	3	3	
17⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	126	16	15½	15⅝+	⅛
110	103¾	ArizPpf 10.70		230	108½	108½	108½+	½
8⅛	4½	ArkBest .36r		1	7½	7½	7½	
25	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	67	24	23½	23½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		83	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7	3⅜	Armada Cp	71	13	5⅝	5	5⅛—	⅛
34¼	23	Armco 1.60a	9	92	33	32⅝	33 +	¼
32⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		19	31⅝	31½	31½+	⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z50	52	50¾	52 +	1
32⅞	17¼	ArmstCk .80	21	121	29¼	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
18⅞	10½	ArmRu .40a	8	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
15½	5⅝	Arvin .19e	16	65	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
47⅛	26	ASA Ltd .80		521	28⅝	27⅛	27¼—	2¼
19⅞	17	Asarco .60	31	162	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
26⅞	16⅛	AshlOil 1.70	6	71	25⅝	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
39⅛	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	41	37½	37	37 —	½
31	17⅜	AsdSpg 1.40	8	7	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
14¼	5¼	Athlone .60	5	96	14	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅞	1¾	Atlco Mtg		14	3	3	3	
19⅞	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	19	18⅝	18½	18½	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	14	359	85¾	81⅛	83¾+	2¾
185¾	129	AtlRch pf3		3	141	138¾	141 +	4
73⅛	52	AtlRc pf2.80		47	55¼	55	56⅛+	1¼
5⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp	12	198	4⅝	4	4	
11	3⅝	ATO Inc .24	6	139	10⅝	10	10⅝	
65¾	27⅞	AutData .40	29	226	61¾	60¾	61 —	½
7⅛	1¾	Autmind .20	7	61	6⅝	6¼	6½+	⅛
10½	2⅞	Avco Corp	3	450	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
1¼	⅛	Avco Cp wt		22	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
28⅞	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		19	28⅝	28¼	28½	
38¼	19	AveryPd .30	57	62	29	27⅛	28⅞+	1⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	8	109	11⅞	11¼	11½—	⅛
19⅞	4⅝	Avnetinc .50	8	301	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	16	379	38⅝	37¾	38	
B								
28⅞	13⅝	BabckWil 1	8	129	27¼	26¾	26¾	
14⅝	3	Bache .40e	7	503	13⅛	12¼	12⅞+	½
12¼	4½	Bakerln .24	9	108	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
55⅞	32	BakrIntl .42	12	287	42⅞	41	41 —	1
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	1	10	10	10 —	¼
25¼	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	8	11	23¼	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
17⅝	8½	BallyMf .02e	12	25	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
25¼	16⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	90	23½	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
16⅞	11½	BanCal 1.15e	16	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
41¼	24¼	Bandag .05e	20	30	28⅞	28⅛	28¼—	½
7⅛	2⅝	Bangr Punt	3	70	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		20	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	1¼
12½	6½	BanP pf1.25		1	11	11	11 +	¼
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	26	31⅛	31	31 —	¼
16⅜	8⅝	Bk of Va .88	6	2	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	⅝
42	29⅝	BankTr 3	5	354	33	31⅝	32 —	1⅜
27⅞	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		5	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	¼
30⅝	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		15	29	28¾	29 +	⅛
16⅝	10⅞	BardCR .22	15	21	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	BasicInc .60	7	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
31¾	14½	BatesMf .80	4	9	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
39⅞	21⅝	BauschL .60	12	33	32½	32¼	32⅜+	¼
51⅜	31½	BaxtLab .21	28	446	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜—	⅛
20⅝	14½	BaySIG 1.88	6	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
28	14⅝	Bearing .40	12	7	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	
25⅞	14⅞	BeatFds .76	13	435	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞—	¼
26⅝	23⅞	Beckmn .28	17	29	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞—	⅛
42⅞	38	BectDick .50	19	80	38½	38¼	38⅜—	⅛
22⅞	6⅞	BeechA .75b	8	63	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
31	12	Beker .28	5	162	17¾	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
22	11⅜	BelcoP .60e	3	10	17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅜
20⅛	12⅞	Belden 1.20	9	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
10⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	1	30	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
22⅞	10¼	Bell How .84		101	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅜
18⅝	12½	BemisCo 1b	11	23	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	½
61⅜	21¾	Bendix 2.28	11	77	56	55⅝	55⅝—	⅜
97	36	Bendix pf 3		3	83	82½	83 —	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	7	251	22½	22	22⅛—	⅛
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z90	52	51⅝	52 +	2
58¼	38	Benef pf4.30		1	55¼	55¼	55¼+	⅛
28⅛	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z120	28½	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
7⅞	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		13	3¾	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Benguet B	8	78	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		91	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31⅜	20	Best Prod	13	58	30	29⅛	29⅞—	¼
46⅝	24⅝	BethStl 2a	8	631	45⅜	45	45⅛	
81	35¾	BigThr .52b	22	46	74	73⅝	73⅝—	⅛
36⅝	20⅞	BlackDr .48	29	402	24⅞	24⅜	24½—	⅛
9¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	9	109	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
16¼	10¼	BlissLau 1b	6	12	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
20⅞	10⅞	BlockHR .80	11	222	18	16⅞	17¼—	⅜
48½	31½	BlueBell 1	9	61	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞—	⅛
6⅞	1⅜	Bobb leBrks		60	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
31⅞	15⅞	Boeing 1	7	341	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	½
30⅜	10½	BoiseCas .65	13	531	29⅝	28	28 —	⅜
25½	15⅞	BkMont 1.68	7	3	25	25	25 —	⅛
29¾	20½	Borden 1.30	9	213	27¼	26⅞	27 —	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	12	127	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Bormans	8	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
24⅝	15¼	BosEd 2.44	10	15	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
12	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		36	11⅞	11¼	11½—	⅛
14¼	5	Braniff .20	13	293	13	12⅜	12⅞	
19⅛	13¾	BraunCF .50	7	8	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	¼
56½	36½	BriggsS 1.60	19	45	54⅞	53¾	54½+	¾
79	46½	BristMy 1.80	15	187	67⅛	66½	66⅞—	⅛
47⅞	33	BristM pf2		1	44	44	44	
12½	4½	BritPat .39e	18	151	11⅞	11½	11¾	
35⅜	12¾	BrkwGl 1.20		106	33⅛	32¼	32¼—	1
18¼	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
13	11⅞	BrwnCo n.30	5	x2	12½	12¼	12¼	
25¼	13⅞	BwnGp 1.20	11	59	24¼	24	24⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	BwnShrp .20		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	19	80	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅞	9	BrunSwk .28	16	532	15⅞	15½	15⅝+	⅛
15⅞	9¼	BrushW .50	10	21	17½	17	17 —	½
7	1	BT Mtg .75e		63	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
37⅞	19	BucyEr .56	17	172	29¼	25½	25⅞—	
16⅞	7⅛	BuddCo .80	10	55	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
64½	43	BuddCo pf 5		z120	54	54	54	
5¼	2¾	Budgind .24t		3	3	4⅞	5 +	⅛
27⅞	12	BuffFo 1.20a	7	10	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Bulova .65p		10	7¾	7¼	7¼—	⅛
8	3¼	Bunk Ramo		37	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
16¼	9½	Bunkr pf1.50		10	15¼	15	15	
34	16⅞	Burlind 1.20	17	144	31⅝	31	31 —	½
42⅞	28⅝	BurlNo .30e	9	263	33⅞	38¼	38½	
7⅞	6⅞	BurlNo pf.55		6	7	7	7	
25⅛	24⅞	Burndy .88	12	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
110¼	61⅞	Burrghs .58	25	334	102	100⅞	101⅞—	½
C								
3⅞	1⅛	CabCab Foc		13	3¼	3½	3⅛—	⅛
27⅞	15⅞	Cabot Cp .72		14	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞+	⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cadence Ind		36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	2⅜	Cal Financl	9	59	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	8	9	16½	16½	16½	
18¼	7½	Callahn .60r	18	143	14½	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
3⅛	1	Camrn Brn		1	3	3	3	
35⅝	17½	CampRL .40	19	188	27¼	26⅝	27 +	⅛
36	27⅞	CamSp 1.36	11	62	32⅝	31⅝	32 —	⅝
17⅝	12⅞	CdnPac .86e	7	54	16⅝	16½	16½	
18	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	4	10½	11½	11½+	¼
65⅞	22	CapCits .20	15	42	49⅞	48¾	48⅞—	⅜
28⅛	19	CapHold .40	11	104	21	20¼	20½—	¾
3⅝	⅝	Capit Mtg		15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
65⅞	39¼	Carbor 1.70	9	34	61⅞	61	61⅜—	1⅛
4¼	2	Carling OKe		52	3¾	3½	3½—	¼
14⅞	9⅞	Carlisle .88	13	4	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	⅛
21⅛	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	110	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
29⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		6	29	28½	28⅞	
32	16⅞	CarTec 1.60	8	64	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
17⅞	6⅞	CarrCp .52	38	144	15⅞	15¼	15⅜—	¾
32	28	Carr pf2.25		z80	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
16⅝	10	CarrGn .58e		7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
26⅝	18¼	CartHaw .90	13	28	22⅞	22½	22½—	⅛
45⅝	24¼	CartHw pf2		10	39¼	38⅝	38⅞—	¾
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	16	29	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅝	10¼	CastlCk .69b	7	93	16	16	16	
89½	48	CaterpTra 2	12	466	88¾	86¼	86⅞—	1¼
58	28⅝	CBS 1.66	13	498	57⅝	57½	57⅝	
40	20½	CBS pf1		7	39	39	39 +	⅜
2⅜	⅞	CCI Corp		64	2⅝	2½	2½	
19⅞	11⅞	Ceco Cp 1.36	7	13	17	16⅞	16⅞	
58	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	16	193	53⅝	53	53½—	⅝
13⅞	5	Centex .12	29	422	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
19	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	19	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	¼
18⅜	10¼	CenIllLt 1.60	10	92	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
29¼	25	CnILt pf2.62		z310	26⅞	26½	26⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CenIPS 1.20	8	90	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	48	19⅞	19½	19⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	9	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
18⅞	13⅝	CenSoW 1.20	8	1336	14⅝	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
38	18	CenSoya .60	9	71	34⅞	34¼	34½	
63	36½	CenTel 1.20	10	223	23⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
34¾	6½	CenDat .10e	16	143	29¼	28½	28⅞	
20⅞	8¼	Cert-teed .65	15	x69	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
27⅞	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	10	102	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	¼
26	10⅞	Champint 1	14	608	26⅛	25⅞	25 +	½
26	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		63	26¼	25¾	26¼+	⅜
34	9	ChamSp .84	10	211	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
6½	3⅛	CharlCo .85e	4	168	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
27⅜	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	33	23⅝	23	23⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		9	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
38¼	24¼	ChaseM 2.20	5	239	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
8⅞	1¾	ChaseT .83e		39	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
31	5⅛	Chelsea .40	12	13	10¼	10	10 +	⅛
52	22⅞	Chemin 1.48	6	908	49⅞	49	49 —	⅛
45⅝	26	ChmNY 2.68	5	914	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
50¼	28	ChesVa 1.90	9	7	47⅞	47¼	47¼—	⅛
67	37⅞	Chesbg 1.52	29	35	58	57⅛	57⅛	
40	26	Chessie 2.10	8	169	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	⅛
21¾	10¼	ChiEall .65a	8	121	26	25¾	25¾+	4½
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		10	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
15	7⅝	Chl Mllw pf		1	13	13	13	
35⅞	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	9	56	33⅛	32¼	32¼—	⅞
4⅞	2	ChkFull .19t		11	3½	3⅜	3½	
7	2⅞	Chris Craft		476	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛+	⅝
17⅜	5⅞	ChCft cvpf		30	18	17⅞	18 +	1
9⅞	5	ChrsCft pf1		5	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅞
13⅞	8⅞	Chromal .70	7	36	12⅞	11¾	12⅞+	⅞
20⅛	7⅜	Chrysler		1920	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛+	⅝
2⅞	¼	Chrysler wt		78	13-32	⅜	⅜—	1-32
3⅛	9-16	CI Mtg Gp		19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅞	1⅞	CI Rlf Inv		15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
21⅞	18⅜	CinBell 1.60	8	1	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
20¼	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	10	50	18⅝	18¼	18½	
106	94½	CinG pf9.30		z80	103	102½	102½—	½
51	40¼	CinGE pf4		z1000	45½	45½	45½+	½
28⅜	16⅞	CinMila 1.40	12	73	28⅛	27¾	28 +	⅛
37⅛	26	CIT Fin 2.20	7	126	32½	31⅞	32¼+	⅛
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	11	621	31⅝	30¾	30⅞+	⅛
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	150	41¾	41¼	41⅝—	⅛
6	1⅛	CitzSR 1.17e		112	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	CityInvst .66	13	286	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
22	11⅞	CityIn pf B2		12	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Cityn pf1.10		60	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
39⅛	22⅞	ClarkE 1.60	11	39	38⅞	38	38 +	⅛
14½	7⅞	ClarkOil .50	15	x19	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	9	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
60⅞	42	ClvCliff 1.50	12	6	58¼	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
30	23⅞	ClvElll 2.56	9	111	28⅜	28	28 —	⅛
119½	106½	ClevEl pf12		z450	115½	115	115 —	¾
14⅞	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	13	214	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
11⅞	5	CluetPea .40	9	100	11	10½	10⅞+	⅛
13	7⅞	CluettP pf1		28	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
14	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		140	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8⅝	2⅜	CNA Finl	93	212	8½	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
14	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		32	13½	13⅜	13½	
12½	9½	CNA I 1.08a		47	12⅜	12	12	
1⅞	⅜	CNA Larw		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4	CNA pf1.16k		2	6	5¾	5¾+	⅛
14⅞	5¾	CoastSt Gas	5	278	11⅞	11	11 —	⅛
24⅞	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		3	22½	22	22 —	⅛
19¼	11⅝	CstSG pf1.19		31	16½	16	16 —	⅛
95¼	53⅞	CocaCol 2.65	22	350	86¾	84⅝	84¾—	⅜
9⅝	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	14	635	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
16⅞	6½	ColdwB .40	13	21	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Coleco Ind		138	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .76	17	615	29	28⅜	28⅝	
15	4⅝	CollinAlk .56	20	172	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8½	2⅛	Collins Fd	10	20	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
41⅞	20	ColPenn .50	10	14	24⅜	24½	24⅜—	⅛
25	15⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	6	13	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
45	23⅝	Coltind 2	6	135	41½	40¾	41½+	⅝
64	41½	Colt pf4.25		7	61½	61	61 —	1
25⅛	16¼	Colt pf1.60		3	24½	24	24	
28¼	21¾	ColGas 2.14	8	69	24⅝	23⅞	24 —	¼
59⅞	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		2	57	57	57	
9¾	2⅝	Colum Pict	5	100	7¼	7	7¼	
25⅛	12⅝	ColSOh 2.04	6	52	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
18¾	5	Combd Com	11	48	16⅛	16	16½+	¼
57⅝	25⅞	CombE 1.90	9	116	37⅝	36½	37 —	⅞
32	22⅜	ComwE 2.40	10	888	28⅝	28¼	28½—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	ComEdB wt		222	9½	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
83½	70	ComE pf7.24		2	83¼	83¼	83¼—	¼
31⅞	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		15	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜+	⅛
27	25¾	ComE pf2.37		5	26¼	26	26¼+	¼
23¼	19	ComwE pf2		4	22½	22½	22½	
21½	17⅛	ComE pf1.90		2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
21⅛	16½	ComE pf1.42		4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	ComwO .222t		1071	10⅝	10	10⅜+	⅛
222¼	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		15	21⅞	19¾	21⅛+	1⅛
38¼	9⅛	Compugrp	10	84	35⅛	34	34⅛	
8	1⅜	Comput Scl	16	141	7⅜	6⅞	7	
46½	23	Comsat 1	6	342	29⅝	28¾	29 +	⅛
13	3⅛	ConAgr .12r	3	20	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
55	15¾	ConeMil 1.60	6	90	49	48⅛	48⅜—	1
16¾	4½	Congolm .50	12	318	16	15⅞	15½	
18¼	10⅞	ConnGn 1.60	12	11	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
30¼	10⅞	Conrac .70	9	29	23⅛	22⅝	23	
18	7½	ConEd 1.30e	4	159	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
65⅞	41½	ConEd pf6		3	63	63	63 —	½
51¾	36½	ConEd pf5		6	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
23½	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	43	146	20⅛	19½	20 +	⅛
63⅞	43½	ConF pf4.50		4	58¾	58⅛	58⅞+	¾
24½	9⅞	ConFrgt .70	15	51	23½	23⅛	23½—	⅛
29	21⅞	ConNGs 2.24	7	34	26½	26⅛	26⅜	
21⅜	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	8	122	20¼	20	20⅛	
78	55	CnPw pf7.76		z4450	75	74	74¾+	¾
80	49	ConPow pf6		3	79¾	79⅛	79⅜—	⅛
68⅞	51½	CnPow pf5.50		4	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛—	1
48	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z110	45	44¼	45 —	⅛
9⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin		466	8⅞	8½	8¾+	⅛
31½	22¾	ConCan 1.80	9	123	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
9½	5	ContCop .50		23	7½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
49⅝	32¼	ContlCp 2.80	14	168	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜—	⅛
46⅝	26⅞	ContlCp 2.32	7	70	44⅝	43½	43½—	½
13¼	6⅝	ContlIP 1.28e	17	26	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
3⅝	1	Contll Rlty		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	9	403	60⅝	59¾	59⅞	
15⅛	10	ContTele 1	10	422	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26¾	10⅝	Control Dat	10	368	23⅝	23	23¼+	⅛
30⅞	19⅝	Conwood 2a	7	2	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	CookUn .20t		279	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
64¼	23⅞	CoopInd 1.68	11	144	65	64¼	65 +	1
9⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab	21	47	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
15	5⅛	CoopTR .60	7	27	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
17⅛	18	CopT pf1.25		1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
17⅞	7½	CopeInd .60	13	118	16	16	16 +	⅛
38⅝	16½	CoppRg .58a		65	23½	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
51⅜	19⅛	Coppw 2.40b	7	6	47⅛	47	47⅛+	¼
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		96	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
64¼	28⅞	CorngG 1.12a	36	117	63	62⅞	62⅞+	⅛
4	1	Cousins Mtg		28	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10	4⅞	CowlesC .44	13	24	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
36½	10¼	CoxBdcr .45	14	22	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	10	83	45⅛	44⅛	44½—	1
78⅞	26½	Crane 2.40	5	2222	70⅞	67⅝	68 —	2⅞
6	2⅞	CreditF .24	15	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
26⅝	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	20	25½	25¼	25½	
42¾	33	CrockN pf3		5	40½	40¼	40½—	¼
15½	7	CrompK .80	12	48	15	14¾	15 —	⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Crown Cork	8	98	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
49	24¼	CrwZel 1.80	14	154	46	45	45 —	⅜
60	50	CrnZ pf4.20		220	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞+	¾
23⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	12	10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
10¼	5½	Culligan .40	10	32	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
33½	15⅝	CumEng 1.40		59	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞+	1
8⅜	3⅝	CunnnDrg .25	9	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12	9⅞	CurrInc 1.08		10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
15½	5⅞	CurtisWr .40	8	21	13⅞	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
40	18	CutlerH 1.60	10	111	40	39⅝	39¾+	¼
24⅞	16¼	CyclopsCp 1		8	22	22	22	
D								
17½	7⅝	Danhb .20		119	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
10¼	4⅛	DanRiv .10e		38	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅛
24½	20⅜	DanaCp .76	10	141	22¾	21⅞	22¾+	⅞
41	12½	Dartind .64b	10	272	34⅜	33⅞	34 —	½
41½	20½	Dartind pf2		2	37¾	37¾	37¾—	⅛
53⅞	8⅝	Data Genl	33	645	51⅞	50½	50½—	1¼
17¼	9¼	Dayco .50b	6	11	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
35½	6½	DaytHud .84	14	116	33⅝	33	33¼	
19⅝	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	61	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	¼
117½	102	DPL pf 2.50		2100	117	117	117 +	½
70⅞	34½	Deere 1.90	11	437	67⅜	66⅝	67⅛—	⅛
13⅞	9	DelmaP 1.20	9	75	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
27⅜	20⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	183	24	23⅝	23⅞—	¼
49⅜	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	22	132	41⅞	41¼	41⅝—	¼
5⅝	1⅞	Deltec Intl	28	20	4⅜	4	4 —	⅛
8	3¼	Deltona Crp		40	7½	7	7 —	½
29¼	12⅞	DennMfg 1	9	14	29	28⅝	28¾—	⅜
25½	6⅞	Dennys .32a	14	81	23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	17	16	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
19⅞	5⅜	Deseret .25	17	54	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
11¼	5⅛	DeSotoIn .20	21	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	222	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
93	65	Det E pf9.32		z260	90	90	90	
76¾	53	Det E pf7.68		z2540	74	72½	74½+	¼
74½	50	Det E pf7.36		2500	72½	72⅛	72⅞+	½
27¼	22¾	Det E pf2.75		21	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
27⅞	25	DeE pfB2.75		16	26	25⅞	25⅞	
20	7⅞	Dexter .48	3	16	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛—	½
13⅞	6⅝	Diel Finl .60	7	10	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝—	¼
42½	24⅛	Diamint 2	10	17	41⅞	41	41⅛	
22¾	17⅜	DiamM 1.72t	4	64	18	17⅝	18 —	⅛
76⅛	21¾	DiamSh 1.80	10	607	71⅝	71¼	71¼—	½
87½	22	Dia Sh pfC 2		2	82½	82	82 —	¾
24¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		270	32¼	31¾	31¾—	¼
11⅞	6½	DickAB .40	15	14	11	10¾	11	
11¼	7	Dictaphn .60	14	62	9⅛	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
19¼	9¼	Diebold .44	11	35	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	⅜
6⅝	3⅛	DiGiorgio	59	33	6	5⅞	5⅞	
173½	45⅜	Digital Eqpt	36	219	171	169⅝	170 +	⅜
11½	4⅛	Dillingm .48	8	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
26¾	18	Dillingm pf2		3	25⅜	25½	25⅜+	⅛
37¼	26½	DillonCo .96	16	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
63	21¼	Disney .12b	27	228	58⅞	57⅝	58⅛+	⅜
3⅝	1½	Diversfd In		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3⅛	13-16	Diversd Mtg		63	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
17⅞	7	DrPepper .36	27	108	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
56½	30	DomeM .80a	13	158	44⅞	42½	43 +	⅛
6⅞	1⅝	DorLuJ .05e	17	276	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
24⅞	17¼	Donnelly .60	11	17	21	20¾	20⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6¼	DorOliv .20e	6	6	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
10¼	3⅝	Dorsey .10e	12	70	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
60	25⅞	Dover 1.40	11	30	59⅛	59	59¼+	⅛
113⅝	53¾	DowCh 1.60	17	552	111½	109⅞	111 +	1½
6⅞	3	DPF Inc	60	15	6	6	6	
25⅝	22¼	Dravo pf1.15	10	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
75⅞	38⅝	Dresser 1.50	9	179	71½	70⅞	70⅞—	⅛
18⅞	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		13	18¼	18	18 —	¼
9½	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	8	7	8¾	8½	8½	
17⅞	10⅝	DukeP 1.50	10	149	17⅝	17¼	17½	
29⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		38	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
33⅝	18⅝	DunBrad 1	19	27	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞—	¾
5½	1⅛	Duplan Cp		19	4½	4⅜	4½	
161¼	87½	duPont 4.25e	28	208	154¼	152½	152¾—	⅞
62½	53⅞	duPnt pf4.50		7	61¼	61¼	61¼	
50	42¼	duPnt pf3.50		2	49	48½	49 +	¼
19⅝	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	110	17⅜	17¼	17¼+	⅛
25¼	19¾	DuqLt 4pf 2		z200	23	22¾	22½—	½
30	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1300	28	27¾	27¾—	¼
13⅝	5⅜	Dymoln .40	11	18	10¼	10	10⅛—	¼
E								
35	8⅝	E Systems 1	8	24	25⅞	25¾	25¾—	¼
32⅞	14⅝	EagleP 1.16	8	18	31½	31⅛	31½+	¼
22⅜	7¼	EascoCp .60	9	40	22	21⅞	21¾—	⅛
8⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin		553	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
33	18½	EastGsF .80	8	151	32¼	31⅞	31¾—	⅛
16⅞	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	8	15¼	15	15¼+	¼
116¼	63	EasKd 1.56a	28	769	108	106¼	106⅞—	¼
37⅛	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	13	131	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	1⅛
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	20	50	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
30	14⅝	EckrdJk .36	19	130	27¼	26⅝	27 +	¼
21⅞	6⅛	EckdNC .32	12	21	20¼	19¾	20 —	½
53	17⅜	EdisBro 1.72	9	15	53½	53½	53½+	½
16⅝	10	EG&G .14	14	66	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
5⅞	1⅛	Elect Assoc	7	5	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
29	10⅞	EDS .50a	12	66	14⅞	14	14 —	¼
3⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg		69	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	4⅝	ElMM pf1k		5	7¼	7	7⅛+	¼
30	7½	ElginN .10e	13	106	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
7⅜	2⅝	Elixir Ind	22	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
15⅞	10⅞	ElPaso 1.10	8	211	14	13¾	13⅞	
44¼	19⅝	EltraCp 1.74	9	17	43	42⅝	43 +	⅛
41½	23½	EmerEl .80	21	535	38¼	37⅝	37¾	
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	28	39	45¼	45¼	45½—	¼
15	8	Emeryln .40	27	31	14	13⅞	13⅞	
28⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	94	27¼	26⅞	27¼+	¼
5⅛	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	17	255	5½	5⅜	5½	
14⅞	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	23	14	13⅞	13⅞	
6⅛	4⅝	EmD 5pf.50		z700	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4¼	4	Em 4.7pf.47		z150	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	5	EmpGas .20	5	9	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
31¼	14⅞	EnglhdM 1	8	472	29½	28⅝	29⅛+	⅝
190½	94	EngM pf4.25		2	182	182	182 —	1½
8	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	6	8	7	7	7	
29⅞	20⅝	Enserch 1.60	8	117	23¼	22½	22¾—	¼
28⅛	14½	Enfex 1.20	7	11	25	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
30⅝	8⅝	Envirotech	13	41	28⅞	28¼	28½—	¼
27⅝	13⅛	Equitax 2	10	11	26¾	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
12	8½	Equimrk .88	7	8	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
33⅛	21½	EquitGs 2.6?	6	7	32⅜	32¼	32⅜+	⅛
20⅞	11⅛	EquitLf 2.34e	1	195	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
39½	27¼	Esmark 1.52	7	179	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝+	⅜
8	3⅝	Esquire .32	15	18	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	Esterline .32	10	14	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
46½	22⅛	Ethyl 1.40	7	144	45¼	44⅞	44⅞—	⅛
60	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		16	58¼	57¾	58 +	½
8⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod	10	212	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
19½	10	ExCelO 1.10	7	33	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
21	16	Excisr 1.76e		10	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
94	65	Exxon 5	8	563	88⅞	86⅞	87⅛—	⅞
F								
8⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	4	42	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
62¼	17	FairCam .80	20	259	39½	38⅞	39¼+	⅜
9½	4⅝	Fairind .30	14	531	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
14¼	8	FairmtF .68	8	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
13½	6⅛	Fansteel .40	15	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
13⅞	3⅞	Farah Mfg	14	26	11⅞	11⅝	11½	
9¼	2⅞	Fedders Cp		320	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
29⅞	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	5	47	28½	27¾	28⅛—	⅜
19⅞	11⅝	FedMogul 1	63	40	17	16½	16⅞—	⅜
19⅞	12	FedNMt .88	6	498	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
34	15⅞	FedPap 1.60	7	9	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
24½	24¼	FPap pf1.15		z100	24¼	24¼	24¼+	⅛
15	3⅝	F Signl .60a	7	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼+	⅛
56⅞	25⅞	FedDSt 1.36	18	349	57⅝	56¼	57 +	¾
35½	15¼	Ferro 1.10	11	30	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
14¼	7¼	Fibrebd Cp		50	11⅛	10¼	10⅝+	¼
5¼	3⅝	FidFin .54e	6	74	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅞	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	7	2	30¼	30¼	30¼—	½
22⅞	7⅝	FieldcrMil 1	7	11	20¼	20	20	
12	6⅝	Filtrol Cp	5	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15⅞	5¼	FinSanB .28	5	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞+	⅛
13⅞	7½	FinlFed .25r	5	31	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
26	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	10	96	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	FstChar .61t	8	491	14⅞	14	14⅛	
27⅜	14⅞	FstChic .96	8	255	22¼	21½	21½—	⅝
46⅞	34	FstInBn 1.10	11	13	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛—	¼
19⅞	10½	FstMiss .36	4	179	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	
32¼	19	FstNBo 1.88	7	85	24⅞	23¾	24⅜+	⅝
24⅝	18½	FstNStBn	7	2	23¾	23⅜	23⅜+	¼
22	13	FstPa 1.32	11	154	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
5½	1½	FstPa Mtg		8	3	3	3	
11⅞	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	13	8	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	10	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
22¼	11⅞	FWiscp 1.76	8	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
39	19¼	FischM 1.10	10	30	32⅝	32¼	32¼—	¼
16⅝	9¼	FishFds .40	6	25	12	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
15	4⅝	FishrScl .20	10	155	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
20	7⅞	FleetEnt .32	28	211	19¼	18½	18⅞—	⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Fleming .80	9	17	16¾	16½	16½—	⅛
13½	6¼	FlexiVan .20	16	108	10⅞	10	10⅛+	⅛
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	10	35	18⅞	18⅜	18½—	⅛
26⅞	15⅛	FlaE Coast	11	7	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
18	8½	FlaGas .90	6	154	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
30⅞	13⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	30	26⅜	26	26⅛—	⅛
28⅞	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	7	733	24⅝	23½	23⅞—	⅝
29¼	18	FlaStl 1.50	6	5	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅛
49	15	FluorCp .60	12	716	35¼	33½	35 +	1
115½	55	Floor pfB 3		1	86	86	86 +	1
27¼	10⅞	FMC 1	8	219	25½	24⅞	25⅜+	⅜
39⅞	25	FMC pf2.25		5	37	37	37 —	¼
6¼	4	Fd Fair .20	29	5	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
14	5½	FooteCB .90	8	11	13½	12⅞	12⅞+	⅜
53⅝	32⅝	FordM 2.40	22	1157	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝+	1¼
18	10⅛	ForMcK .92	7	100	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
29	19⅞	FMK pf1.88		3	27	26	27 +	⅝
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
48¼	13⅝	FtHowP .64	13	45	37	36½	36⅞+	⅜
34	15½	FosWh 1.10b	8	43	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	11	77	35	34¼	35 +	1⅛
32⅝	13⅛	FrnklnM .60	13	140	29⅝	29	29 —	½
31⅞	19⅝	FreepM 1.60	11	56	25⅞	25	25 —	⅝
25⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	11	82	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Fuqua Ind		61	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
G								
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind		23	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
16	7⅝	GAF Cp .52	8	157	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
20⅞	13	GAF pf 1.20		25	19⅝	19⅜	19¼	
35⅝	23⅝	GATX 1.80	9	70	30⅝	30½	30⅝—	⅛
27½	19¼	GamSk 1.40	6	17	27	26⅞	27	
25¼	17⅞	GamS pf1.60		3	24½	24½	24½	
40	23	Gannett .72	21	268	39	38½	38⅝	
30⅝	17⅜	GardDen .76	17	84	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
16¼	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	8	19	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
13¼	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	8	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
9⅝	1¼	Gateway In	20	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅞	2⅞	GCA Corp	26	68	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
15⅞	5⅛	Geminl Cap		8	14¼	14½	14¾	
13⅞	11	GeminIn 1a		3	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	GAInv 1.06e		49	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
46⅞	31½	GnAOil .80b	17	84	41¾	41⅛	41½+	2⅛
13⅞	7⅛	GnCable .72	8	81	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
17⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	7	17	17	17 —	⅛
26¼	7½	G Cinma .54	9	217	23⅝	23	23⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Gen Develpt	6	27	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
56½	19	Gen Dynam	6	61	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜—	⅛
56⅞	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	540	51⅝	50½	51⅛+	⅝
31¼	18⅝	GnFood 1.50	11	237	29⅛	28¼	28⅝—	¼
20½	12½	GnGth 1.26e	18	55	19	18⅝	19	
14⅞	4⅞	GenHost .60	4	71	12⅛	12	12 —	⅜
14¼	5	Gen Instru	28	213	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
32½	24½	GnInstr pf3		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
21	6⅛	GenMed .20	11	15	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .68	18	424	31¼	31	31⅛+	⅜
68⅞	31¼	GnMot 2.40e	16	1450	68⅝	67½	68⅛+	½
69⅞	59	GnMot 5pf 5		5	69	69	69	
8⅝	4	GenPort Inc	95	90	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18⅞	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	8	228	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
11¼	5⅝	GenRefr .40	4	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
45⅞	27⅞	GnSignal .84	14	50	43½	43	43 —	¼
5½	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅛	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	9	912	25½	25¾	25⅞—	⅛
34⅞	28⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		1	34	34	34 —	½
16	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅜
23⅞	10½	G Tire 1.10b	8	86	22	21⅝	21¾—	¼
9	2⅞	Genesco Inc		82	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
24⅛	15	Genstar 1.20	6	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .76	21	131	38⅞	38½	38¾+	¼
52⅛	25⅛	GaPac .80b	21	872	52⅛	50⅝	52 +	1⅜
79¾	58	GaPw pf7.80		z4010	78	76	78	
28	26⅛	GaPw pf2.75		42	27⅛	27¼	27⅛—	⅛
28⅞	12⅞	Gerber 1.20	8	30	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
158½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	11	53	158⅞	158	158¼+	¼
18	16¾	GettO pf1.20		25	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
7⅝	4	GF Bus .32a	29	27	7⅝	7½	7½	
14⅛	9⅛	GiantPC .30	11	3	12⅛	12	12	
14⅝	7⅛	GibrFin .58t	6	34	13⅝	13	13⅛+	¼
9¼	3	GiddLew .40	6	62	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
13⅞	8	GiffdHill .32	9	15	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
38⅞	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	18	128	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛
16½	4⅛	Ginos Inc	9	48	14⅝	14½	14½—	¼
14⅞	4⅝	Gleason Wk		158	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Global Mar	16	67	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
32⅝	12⅝	GlobeUn 1a	7	26	29½	29	29⅛—	⅛
18½	10	GoldWt Fin	7	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19¼	12	GoldWtF pf		23	16	16	16	
28⅛	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	16	157	26⅝	25⅞	26 —	⅛
25⅛	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	262	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
16¼	6⅛	GorJwlA .32	5	13	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
32⅞	16	Gouldin 1.36	8	128	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜+	⅛
23½	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		23	22¼	22	22⅛+	⅛
33⅞	22⅝	Grace 1.70	5	639	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛—	⅝
33	17¼	Grainger .30	23	140	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅞
18⅞	7⅜	GrandUn .80	9	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅞	12¼	Granitvl .80	7	158	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	⅝
19⅞	6⅛	GrayDrg .60	7	24	19	18⅝	18⅞	
13⅞	7⅛	GtAtlPac		110	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
22⅛	10⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	8	26	22	21½	22 +	½
18	10⅛	GtNoir 1.25e	17	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
71	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	11	37	67	66¼	66½	
19	10¾	GtWnFin .44	11	343	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
46⅝	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	3	12	27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		3	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	11	21	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
25½	22¼	GrGt pf1.76		2	25½	25⅛	24½—	1½
17⅞	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	192	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
3¼	2	Greyhnd wt		45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3¼	1	Groller Inc		51	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
20	10	Grumm .60a	5	53	16½	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
15⅞	6¼	Guardin .20	13	20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
4⅞	1	Guard Mtg		45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	6¼	GlfLfHld .36	8	116	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
25⅛	17⅜	GulfOil 1.70	6	830	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅜	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	5	92	18⅛	17½	17¾+	⅛
15⅝	10⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	462	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
55½	44	GlfSU pf4.40		z100	54	53½	53½—	1½
26⅞	18⅛	GlfWn .60b	6	693	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	
8½	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		680	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
102¼	45	GlfW pf 3.87		7	99	96¼	96⅛—	2⅛
45⅞	32⅝	GlfW pf2.50		31	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞+	⅞
6⅞	1⅝	Gulton Ind	13	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
H								
19⅝	10½	HallFB .60	13	22	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	⅜
17¼	11	HallPrt .80a	7	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
23⅛	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	10	37	21⅜	21½	21⅜+	¼
6⅝	3⅜	Hammond		14	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
7⅞	3⅛	Handlmn .40	11	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30½	20¼	HandyHar 1	4	42	26½	26	26¼+	¼
21	6⅝	HanesCp .76	7	70	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
58⅞	24½	Hanna 1.60	12	12	58	57½	58 +	1
23¼	14⅝	HarcBr 1.32	7	9	24¼	24	24⅛—	⅛
9½	3	Hardees	77	28	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
40½	22	Harnish 1.40	5	42	35¼	35⅛	35 +	¼
19⅞	9	Harrsh .26a	9	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
46⅝	14½	Harris 1.40	12	98	43⅝	42⅛	43 +	⅝
24¼	10	Harsco 1.30	6	181	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
12⅞	5½	HartSMx .60	12	51	11⅞	11¼	11½+	⅜
23½	6⅝	HarteHk .45	12	52	23	22⅞	22⅞—	¼
17⅞	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		26	17⅛	17	17⅛—	¼
25¾	16½	HawlEl 1.76	8	12	23½	23¼	23⅛	
15¼	7½	HayesAlb 1	8	3	14½	14½	14½—	½
12⅞	2¼	Hazeltine	18	52	11¼	11	11	
19⅞	5½	Hecks .16	9	32	15	14¾	15 —	¼
23⅞	13	HeclaM .37t	19	197	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	¾
13⅞	6⅞	HelimBr .52	7	15	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
57	36½	HeinzH 1.28	12	162	50	49½	49⅝—	⅛
9⅞	2⅛	Helene Curt	8	25	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
31¼	21	HellerInt .84	9	43	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
44⅝	26	HelmerP .35	7	146	31½	31	31 —	⅝
2	1	Hamisp Cap		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅜	6	HemInc .66e		4	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
38	21½	Hercules .80	47	322	35⅝	34½	35⅛—	⅜
23¼	10⅞	HershyFd 1	9	14	23	22½	22⅝—	¼
27⅞	17¼	Hesston .80	6	8	21	20⅝	21	
30⅛	21¾	Hestn pf1.60		5	24	23⅝	24	
59¼	20½	Heubln 1.20	18	181	56⅝	55⅛	55⅝—	½
120⅛	56⅝	HewltPk .30	35	117	108	106⅝	107⅝+	⅝
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	16	19	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
25	12½	Hillenbd .76	7	29	19½	18½	18½—	⅜
40½	11⅞	HiltonH 1.40	14	25	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝—	⅝
6⅞	2½	HMW Ind	8	96	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
27	11½	Hobart .80	16	220	28	27½	27⅞+	⅝
20⅞	8½	HoernW .80	10	79	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
9⅝	2⅞	Hoff Elctrn	7	39	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
20	5⅛	Holiday .35	15	272	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅜
43⅝	22½	HollyS 3.40a	3	48	42¾	41⅝	41⅞—	⅜
55½	31½	Homestk 1a	20	237	44⅛	43½	43⅝	
56⅝	28⅝	Honywll 1.40	16	614	52	50	51 —	¼
32⅝	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	9	2	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1¼	Horizon Cp		41	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
18	7⅞	HospAff .60t	8	18	14⅝	14¼	14½—	⅛
28½	8⅝	HospCoA .24	12	64	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅛
16	5⅞	HostIntl .36		96	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
13⅞	7¼	Houdall .80a	6	7	13	12⅞	13	
27	22	Houd pf 2.25		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	¼
16½	6	HougMif .72	7	32	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
13⅞	3⅝	HousFab .24	12	36	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
20½	11⅞	HoushF 1.10	7	439	18	17¾	17¾	
36⅛	25⅞	HouF pf2.50		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	7	338	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
63⅝	29⅛	HousNGas 1	14	179	58	57⅝	57⅝—	1
17⅞	4⅝	HowJohn .24	14	163	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.20		8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
21	13⅝	HudsnA .80	8	5	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
20¼	13⅝	HudsnB .80	8	1	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
7⅝	3	HughHat .40	98	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
52½	35⅛	HughsTl .40	12	365	39⅞	38⅜	39⅞+	1⅝
15⅝	4⅛	Humana .40	9	28	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
17⅞	10¼	HuntCh .30	22	9	14⅝	14	14⅛—	⅛
31⅞	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	6	138	29	28	28⅛+	⅛
25⅝	22⅛	HuttnEF wi		41	23¼	22⅞	23 —	¼
19⅝	11⅞	Huyck .40	25	28	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
14⅝	4½	Hydromt .36	7	39	13¼	12⅝	12⅞—	¼
I								
20⅞	18⅝	ICInds 1.30	8	226	20⅝	20¼	20½	
92⅞	62	ICInds pf6		1	91	91	91 —	1⅝
41¼	27⅞	ICInd pf3.50		6	39½	39¼	39⅛—	⅜
6⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm		34	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
29½	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	11	47	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
18¾	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	x114	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .26t	7	109	9⅝	9	9⅛+	⅜
27⅝	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	40	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
25½	21	IlPow pf2.04		z100	25	25	25	
30	17	ITW .50	23	56	29⅞	29¼	29½—	⅛
14⅝	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	687	12⅛	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	15	125	37¼	36⅛	36⅛—	⅝
19½	14⅞	INA In 1.9?		16	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Income Cap		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	7½	IncCCa .80e		5	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
24¼	14¼	IndianGe 2	8	4	22⅜	22⅜	22½—	⅛
112½	99	IndlM pf12		z90	108	108	108 —	1
22⅝	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	70	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
84	63	In PL pf6.25		3	80	79	79 —	2
17⅞	10	IndlNat 1.20	8	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11¼	5½	Inexco Oil	26	613	11¼	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
90	61⅞	IngerR 2.68	13	159	86	85½	85½—	½
55⅞	38	IngR pf2.35		6	53½	53	53 —	⅛
67½	21⅜	InldCon 1.80	9	15	66	64⅝	65⅝+	1
50⅝	32¼	InlndStl 2.40	11	102	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛+	⅜
12⅝	5⅛	Inmont .44	8	91	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Insilco .76	8	133	11⅝	11	11⅜—	⅛
15⅞	10¼	Insil pfA1.25		5	15½	15½	15½	
40½	19½	InspIr Copp		21	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Instlf InvTr		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	4⅛	Integon .32	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
48	18⅜	Interco 1.52	10	83	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	
8⅞	4⅛	Intercit Div	4	28	8½	8	8⅛—	⅛
42⅛	24	IntrlkeInc 2	6	62	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞+	¼
264½	157¼	IBM 7	19	435	257¼	255½	256¼	
35⅛	22½	IntFlavS .32	37	178	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅜
30½	19¼	IntHarv 1.70	19	361	28⅛	27⅛	27½	
48½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	9	303	40½	40	40⅛—	¼
11⅞	5⅝	IntMng .15e	9	19	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
33⅞	17⅛	IntMulti 1.50	8	16	33⅛	32⅞	33 +	¼
33⅝	21⅝	IntNick 1.40a	13	395	31⅞	31	31⅛+	⅛
78⅞	34⅝	IntPaper 2	16	361	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞+	⅝
9⅝	3½	IntRectif .15		32	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
30⅛	14½	IntTT 1.60	9	554	27⅝	27¼	27¼+	⅛
55⅝	34¼	ITTpfI 4.50		4	53	53	53	
51⅞	32½	IntTT pfK4		15	48½	48	48½+	½
36¼	21	ITT pfN2.25		34	33¼	33	33⅛+	⅛
57	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		5	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
27⅞	11⅞	Intrpce 1.45	8	2	27½	27½	27½+	¼
76	47¼	Intrpce pf5		2	73¼	73¼	73¼—	¼
25⅝	8⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	7	83	24⅛	23	23 —	1⅛
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	5	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
16½	11⅜	IntrsPw 1.45	9	21	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
7	3	IntrstUn .24	7	91	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
34⅛	12¼	Iowa Beef	3	62	27⅜	27	27⅛+	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Iowa El 1.20	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
19½	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.72	8	31	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23⅞	16⅛	IowaPwLt 2	7	36	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
19⅝	14¼	IowaPS 1.60	7	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	13	13	5	5	5 —	⅛
25¼	13⅛	ITE Imp .80	11	22	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Itek Corp	5	114	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
11	3⅝	ItelCorp .20	6	175	10½	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	IU Intl .85	5	156	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
J								
16⅞	8	JamesS .68	11	4	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
19⅛	9½	Jantzen .70	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11½	5⅝	JapanF .91e		66	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
38⅞	24¼	JeffPilot .72	12	37	29	28½	28⅝+	⅛
108½	93	JerCen pf11		z30	105½	105½	105½	
25⅞	16⅞	JewelC 1.80	8	54	20⅞	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Jewelcor		42	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
44⅝	22⅝	JimWalter 1	10	153	40⅞	40	40⅜+	⅛
48	28	JimW pf1.60		5	43½	43	43 —	1
12	9¼	JimWlt pf1		z310	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
18⅛	13	JHanS 1.50e		30	17	16⅞	16⅞	
22¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
30¼	19	JhnMan 1.20	15	133	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
99⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	26	453	83½	82⅝	83⅛+	¼
25	8	JohnCon .80	11	227	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
44	20½	JhnCont pf2		3	43½	43	43½—	½
19⅝	5	JonLogn .50	14	106	17¼	17	17	
36½	24⅝	Jorgen 1.68	5	12	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	⅛
24½	11½	Jostens 1b	9	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
43¼	28⅞	JoyMfg 1.10	10	211	40⅞	39¼	39⅞—	⅛
5⅛	1¼	Justice Mtg		7	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
K								
35⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	8	37	32¼	31¾	31⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4¾	KaisCem .50	35	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18½	10⅞	KaneMil .24	4	24	17	16⅞	16⅞	
24⅞	21	Kaneb .90b	7	15	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
27⅞	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	7	63	25⅝	25	25	
21¾	18⅛	KC Souin 1r	7	29	22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
19⅞	11⅛	KanGEl 1.68	6	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17¼	13⅞	KanNeb 1.32	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
19⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.60	8	25	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅛	3	Kaufm Brd		257	8⅝	8¼	8½	
11⅛	6⅛	Kawecki Brl		28	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼
7⅞	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	7	19	7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Keller .20	34	10	9⅝	9	9¼+	⅛
24⅛	14	Kellogg .90	16	89	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Kellwood .80	7	4	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
41	27⅝	Kennct 3.10e	53	429	35⅝	34½	34⅝+	⅛
22⅜	13⅜	KyUtil 1.60	6	16	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
20⅛	12	KerrGls .40	10	69	18	17½	17⅝+	⅛
95¼	60	KerrMcGe 1	12	748	84	82⅝	83⅜—	⅛
20⅞	15	KeystCon 1b	5	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
27¼	9⅝	KiddeW 1	6	285	27¼	26⅛	27 +	1
49	33⅝	Kidde pfB 4		2	45⅛	45	45	
57	25	Kid pf A2.20		1	57¼	57¼	57¼+	1¾
47⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.80	9	287	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞—	½
12	5½	KingDSr .50	10	24	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
17⅞	11	KirschCo .90	21	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
52⅞	16⅝	KLM Airlin		7	43⅝	42⅛	42½—	1½
36⅛	14⅛	KnigtRid .34	18	11	36	36	36	
12⅞	4⅝	Koehring	16	37	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
59	30½	Koppers 1.40	11	73	58⅛	52⅞	53⅛+	⅜
54	42½	Kopr pf4		z20	51	51	51	
6⅝	2½	Koracrp Ind	33	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
46	38⅝	Kraftco 2.12	9	156	44⅝	43⅝	44 +	½
36⅞	20⅝	Kresge .24	35	403	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	¼
14⅝	8⅛	Kroehler .M4		4	14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	8	61	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	KySor .50		47	8⅝	8⅜	8½—	⅛
L								
19⅝	12⅝	LacGas 1.65	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅞	10	LamsSess 1	13	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15	8⅝	LaneBry .72	8	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	3⅝	LearSieg .32	7	380	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
31⅞	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		4	31	30⅞	30⅞—	½
34	15⅝	Leaswy .70b	11	7	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
15⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	10	18	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
17½	7¼	Leesona .40	8	21	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
16⅛	9	LehPC .80	18	174	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2	½	LehVal Ind		38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	8⅛	Lehmn .54e		73	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
8½	2⅝	LehnFor Crp	106	38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
26⅞	18⅞	Lenox .84	12	19	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	¼
9¼	8¼	LesliFay .40	9	47	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
10	3⅝	LevFd Cap		4	9½	9½	9½	
13⅞	10⅛	LevFin .78a		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
49	13	LeviStra .60	9	30	48⅞	47⅝	48⅛+	¼
8¼	1⅝	Levitz Furn		3684	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	9	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
29⅝	13⅛	LOF 1.20	10	108	26⅞	25⅞	26⅝+	¼
64¼	48½	LOF pf4.75		2	59⅞	59	59⅞+	⅝
8½	3⅛	LlbbMcNL	10	5	8⅛	8	8	
17	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	7	32	16⅞	16	16 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Librty Loan		19	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
36¼	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	8	41	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝—	⅛
90	74	LiggM pf7		z10	88	88	88 —	2
79⅞	45	LillyEli 1.20	19	682	81½	79⅞	81⅛+	1⅝
35	23⅝	LincNat 1.50	12	32	29	28⅝	28⅞	
19	13⅛	LincPl 1.76a		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Lionel Corp	12	132	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
17	3¼	Litton Ind .18t	19	4389	16	15	16 +	½
22⅞	4⅝	Litton ptc pf		51	22¼	20½	21	
42	23⅛	Litin cv pf3		7	41	40	40 —	1⅜
20¼	10⅛	Litton pfB2		14	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13⅞	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	3172	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
31	14¼	Loews 1.20	7	132	30⅞	30	30⅛	
9⅛	4¼	LomaFin .40		9	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
20½	10¼	LomM 2.22e	12	26	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	11	73	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
18	10⅝	LngiSLt 1.50	7	144	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
87⅞	73⅞	LIL pfE 8.30		z20	86	86	86 —	1
121¼	104	LIL pfH 13		z270	116	115	115 —	1
26⅝	20⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		25	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
78⅛	4	LongDrg .80	30	2	78⅛	78	78	
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	8	39	12½	12¼	12⅛	
32⅞	19¾	LaLand 1.12	10	248	23⅛	22	22⅜—	⅛
17	8⅜	LaPacif .20	26	203	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25	17⅞	LouisGs 1.88	8	22	22⅞	22	22 —	½
16½	8⅞	Lowenst .40		483	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
19¼	8⅝	LTV Corp	38	307	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
26⅛	11⅞	LTV A 3.40t		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
72⅛	39	LTVCp pf5		3	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
39⅝	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	17	90	40	39⅞	39⅞+	⅛
17¼	8	LuckyStr .64	12	85	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅞	5½	Ludlow .40		16	8⅛	8	8	
30	20¼	LukenSt 1.60	6	9	27⅞	27½	27½	
24⅝	11⅛	LykesYng 1	4	675	22⅜	21⅛	22⅛+	⅜
45½	25⅝	Lykes pf2.50		96	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝+	⅜
8⅛	3	LynCSys .20	22	48	7⅝	7⅛	7½—	⅛
M								
12	6⅛	MacAF .88b	7	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
4½	1¼	MacDonal	4	85	4⅛	4	4	
7⅞	2⅝	Macke .20	8	68	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Macmill .25	7	70	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
15⅛	9	Mcml pf1.20		2	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
36½	18⅝	Macy 1.20	8	78	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
12	7¼	MadisFd .60		147	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅝
6½	3¼	MadSq Gar	7	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9⅝	3¼	MagicCf .32		66	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
28⅞	11½	Mallory 1	31	16	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	¼
27¼	16½	MalHyde .56	13	83	26	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
9⅝		Manhln .05e		8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
39⅞	24⅝	MrHan 1.80	7	138	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞—	½
50⅛	27¼	MAPCO .90	14	78	36⅛	35½	36 +	½
12	5⅝	Maratn MF	2	70	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
53⅞	29⅝	MaratO 1.80	11	87	46¼	45⅝	45⅝—	½
31⅝	10⅞	Marcor 1	10	48	29	28½	28⅝—	⅛
63	28⅝	Marcr pf A2		9	57⅞	56½	56½—	1
21¼	8⅛	Maremt .50	9	136	18⅛	17⅞	18	
20⅝	10	MarMid .80	10	70	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
27½	11⅛	MarionL .52	12	191	13½	13	13⅛+	¼
50	13⅝	Marley .80	15	9	47⅝	47¼	47¼—	⅝
11⅝	6⅞	Marqtte .40e	8	37	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
19⅛	6⅛	Marriot .37t	23	166	18	17⅞	17⅞	
61⅝		MrshMc 1.80	20	57	58⅛	57	57 —	¾
26⅛	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	50	23¾	23⅛	23½—	¼
21½	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	9	1151	20¼	20	20	
27¼	11⅝	MaridCup .60	10	79	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞+	½
30	22⅛	MascoCp .20	21	71	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
27⅝	16½	Masonite .54	49	x79	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	¾
31⅞	13⅝	MassyFer 1	6	2635	32¼	30⅞	32⅛+	1¼
11¼	7¼	MasM 1.17e	9	27	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
17⅜	11⅞	MasCp 1.60		7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	
12⅞	10⅜	Masin 1.03e		67	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
20⅛	17	MatsuE .28e	19	14	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
51⅛	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	14	87	50	49⅞	49⅞+	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Mays JW		4	5⅛	4⅞	5	
35½	18⅝	Maytg 1.30a	18	26	35	34⅞	34⅞—	½
15⅝	5⅞	MBPX .40a	5	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
89⅞	27⅛	MCA 1.60	6	49	67⅝	67	67½+	½
24⅛	7⅝	McCord 1	12	32	23	22⅞	23	
4⅝	2⅛	McCrory Cp		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56¼	33⅛	McDermot 1	5	756	39	37⅝	39 —	⅛
65	26⅝	McDonalds	28	728	61⅛	59⅝	60⅝—	⅜
18⅞	8⅛	McDonD .44	7	204	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
27⅞	11⅝	McGEd 1.20	11	47	25½	25	25	
17		McGrwH .64	11	34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
51	29⅝	McIntyr .50e	9	z290	44	43	43 —	1
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	47	27⅝	26⅝	27	
51	16	McLean .80	11	51	48½	48⅛	48½+	⅛
23⅜	13¼	McLout 1.60	21	28	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	McNeil .80	10	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅝	16⅝	MeadCp 1.20	10	646	29½	28⅝	28⅞—	⅝
50½	27½	Mea pfA2.80		8	50½	50	50½+	½
50¼	28½	Mea pfB2.80		19	51	50	50⅞+	½
24	13	Medusa 1.40	13	48	22	21⅝	22 +	¼
5⅝	1⅝	MEI Cp	8	43	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23⅞	6⅝	MelvleSh .68	13	95	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅜
14¼	2½	Menasc .35r	4	304	12⅞	11⅝	12⅛+	1⅛
60⅝	28⅞	MercSt .80	14	6	58	57⅝	57⅝	
85⅝	57⅝	Merck 1.40	22	599	67⅞	67¼	67½+	¼
15⅞	8⅝	Meredth .70	7	31	15	14⅝	14⅝	
33⅛	10⅝	MerrLyn .80	32	1436	31¼	30⅞	31⅜+	¼
27	17⅞	MesaPet .10	18	55	22½	22⅛	22½	
33½	23	MesP pf1.60		21	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7	Mesabi 1.15e	9	22	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
22	14⅛	MestaM .80	16	4	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
18⅞	11⅛	MGM 1r	7	182	16⅛	16	16⅛	
21⅞	5¼	Metrom .60	10	132	21¾	21	21¾+	1½
82⅞	70½	MtE pfJ8.32		z40	81	81	81 +	1
42	29¼	MetE pf3.90		z100	40	40	40 +	½
82	66½	MeE pfI 8.12		z2500	81¼	81¼	81¼+	1⅛
19⅞	8⅝	MGIC Inv .18		561	15⅝	15	15¼	
14⅝	8½	MichGs 1.10	5	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	MichTube 1	6	31	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
29	25½	MhWl pf2.67		2	27	27	27	
26⅞	9⅝	Microw .79t	11	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
15	10⅛	MidCTl 1.08	9	45	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅞	12⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	332	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
3⅝	1	Midind Mtg		19	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
25	10⅝	MidlRo 1.30	6	39	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	9	24	25⅛	25¼	25½—	¼
17⅛	4⅝	MltBrd .36e	11	44	16⅞	16	16⅛+	⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.45	25	869	59⅛	57¼	59⅛+	1⅝
20⅜	13⅝	MinnPL 1.65	8	138	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	10	15	14¼	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
16½	8⅝	MissnEq .28	9	12	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
32⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.30	6	360	31	30	30⅛—	⅛
24⅝	10⅝	MoPac pf1		145	25	25	25 +	2⅛
13	8	MoPSv .84b	7	16	11⅝	11⅛	11¾+	¼
55⅞	34⅝	MobilOl 3.80	6	371	52⅛	50⅞	51⅛—	⅜
5⅝	1⅞	Mobile Hom		16	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
24	8½	Molrasco .90	14	55	22⅜	20⅞	21⅜—	1⅛
7⅝	1⅜	Mohk Dala		271	6⅞	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
24	8⅝	MohkRub 1	5	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅝	14⅝	Molycrp .60	11	33	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
23⅞	9	Monrh 1.20a	4	12	22⅝	22	22 —	¼
11⅞	5⅞	Monogr .20	6	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅝	7	MonrEq .20	32	211	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
98¼	41	Monsan 2.60	11	339	95⅛	94¼	94¼—	1⅛
108⅝	8	Mons pf2.75		1	105	105	105 —	1
30¼	21⅝	MonDU 2.20	7	x2	29	28⅞	28⅞+	½
28½	21⅞	MonPw 1.80	8	63	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
23⅞	19⅝	MontSt 1.87e		17	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
9	4⅞	MONY .73e	12	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
46⅝	25¼	MoorMc .80	5	486	46⅝	44⅝	46⅝+	1
71	44⅞	Morgan 1.80	11	110	56	55	55½+	¼
27	13⅝	MorrisKnd 1	6	108	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		83	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
15⅜	2⅝	MorseSh .30	6	107	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
4⅝	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		6	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
16⅛	10⅝	MorNor .88	11	211	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
57⅞	33⅜	Motorola .70	31	745	45	44	44⅞+	⅝
44⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.72	14	80	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛+	¼
23⅜	16⅛	MtStTel 1.66	9	14	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Munford .40	6	25	9⅝	8⅞	9 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Munsd pf.40		4	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
20	11	Munsng 1.08	10	10	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
23⅝	10⅝	MurphO 1.20	8	21	21⅝	21	21 —	1⅝
28⅛	15½	MurpOil .40	6	21	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
21¼	12	MurryOh 1	6	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16	12⅝	MuHOm 1.32		14	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10	4	MyersL .48		53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
N								
42½	22¼	Nabisco 2.40	10	113	38¼	35⅛	36	
36½	17	NalcoCh .72	21	3	33⅛	33¼	33⅛+	⅛
15⅛	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	9	13⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
15⅞	9	NashuaC .68	46	35	14⅝	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
18⅞	7⅝	NatAirl .30	14	280	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	N Avia .67e		20	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	NatCan .37	5	54	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
25⅝	19¼	N Can pf1.50		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
52¼	27	N Chem .32	24	63	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜—	⅝
9⅝	5	NatCity Lin		11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
49	29⅝	NatDet 2.72	6	17	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	⅝
25½	13⅝	NatDist 1.40	9	313	24	23½	24 —	¼
24	18⅝	NatFuel 2.06	8	11	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
16	8¼	NatGyp 1.85	12	x152	15⅝	14⅝	15 —	⅜
6	1⅝	Nat Homes		109	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	NatInd .30	4	146	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅞	9⅝	NtInd pf1.25		1	14	14	14	
20⅝	9⅝	Nt MedCare	14	147	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
38⅝	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	7	6	38	37⅝	37⅝—	½
47⅛	9¼	Nat Semicn	34	851	47⅝	45⅝	47⅛+	1⅝
14⅛	6⅛	N Svcind .76	11	41	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
18	11⅛	N Stand .96	8	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
54⅝	30⅛	N Starch .88	19	103	53⅝	52⅝	53 —	⅛
61⅞	37⅝	NatStl 2.50a	14	143	50⅜	49½	49⅞—	⅜
7⅛	2⅞	Nat Tea		10	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
38½	20⅛	Natoma 1.20	9	1534	24⅛	22⅜	23⅛—	⅛
34⅝	14⅝	NCR Cp .72	10	825	28⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
30	6⅝	Neptune .60	9	8	18⅝	18½	18½—	¼
21⅛	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	6	86	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
24	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z180	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
20⅝	13	NEngEl 1.86	8	57	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	NEngE 1.32	8	25	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
29⅛	25⅝	NEnP pf2.76		1	29	29	29 +	⅛
30¼	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	20	28	27⅝	27¾—	½
14⅝	8¼	Newhall .40	9	71	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞+	⅝
28⅝	18⅝	NewmtI 1.60	14	141	28	27⅝	27⅝	
27½	16⅜	NYSEG 2.40	8	49	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
2	19⅛	NYSE pf2.12		4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	187	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
113½	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z20	113¼	110¼	110¼	
107½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z150	104	103⅞	103⅞	
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		6	12⅝	12½	12½	
19⅝	11⅝	NL Ind 1	10	183	18	17⅞	18 —	¼
19⅝	12⅝	NLT Cp .64	7	106	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
78⅝	59⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	98	78⅛	77⅜	78⅛+	¾
14⅝	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	6	14	17	14⅞	14⅞—	
38	10⅝	Norris 1.40	8	18	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	1
44⅝	24⅛	NoACoal .90	8	1	37½	37½	37½	
10⅞	4⅝	NoAmMt 1e	10	63	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
33	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	10	18	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	9	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	NoCaAir wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	7	638	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
24⅝	17⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	71	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
24⅞	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
19⅝	13¼	NIndPS 1.40	8	58	17⅛	17	17⅛	
48½	28⅝	NorNGs 1.76	7	72	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
28⅝	15⅝	NoStPw 1.6	8	717	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
78½	69	NSPw pf6.80		z180	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
36	22⅝	NorTel .60		160	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
6	2⅝	Northat .50e	29	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
26¼	22	Northrp 1.20	6	54	24¾	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
32⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	15	237	30⅝	30	30⅝+	⅛
48	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	89	45	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
30⅝	24	NwtEnrgy 2	4	22	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
30⅝	13⅝	NwtEnr ct 2		10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
45⅝	16⅝	Nwtind 1.75	4	107	42⅝	41⅝	42 +	⅛
23⅝	8½	Nwstind wt		13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
135	60	Nwind pfC5		9	125	124	125 —	5
101¼	49½	NwInd pf4.20		7	93⅝	92⅝	92⅞—	1⅝
26⅝	25⅝	NwtP pf2.50		17	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	NuMul .75e	14	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
46	27⅝	NwtSIW 1.20	18	1	34	34	34	
37	28⅝	Norton 1.70	9	38	35⅝	34⅝	35 —	⅛
24⅝	10⅝	NorSim .50b	11	691	22½	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
54	25¼	NorS pf1.60		163	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝—	1
26⅛	10⅝	NucorCp .28	7	67	24⅛	23⅝	24 +	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	NVF 2.48	5	84	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
O								
11⅝	6½	Oak Ind .40	12	59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅛	OakiteP .72	9	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	OccidPet 1	6	635	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
12⅞	5⅛	OccidPet wt		46	7½	7	7 —	⅛
70⅝	42	OccidPt pf4		10	52½	52	52 +	⅛
73	40⅛	OccIP pf3.60		64	58	51⅝	52 +	1⅛
24	19	OccIP pf2.50		32	23	22⅝	22⅝	
34	24⅝	OccIP pf2.16		2	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
24	19⅝	OgdenCp	5	57	22⅞	21⅞	22 —	¼
37	33	Ogdn pf1.87		5	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
19⅞	12⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	116	17⅞	17	17⅝+	⅛
103⅝	87	OhE pf 10.75		z480	103	103	103 +	⅛
108¼	102⅝	OhE pf 10.48		z50	105½	105½	105½	
28	24⅛	OhEd pf2.24		z100	27	27	27	
122⅝	107	OhP pfA 14		z148	122⅝	122	122 +	½
118¾	101	OhPw pf14		z10	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35⅝	17⅝	OklaGE 1.44	18	42	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
29⅛	17⅝	OklaNG 1.90	8	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
45¼	14⅝	OlinCp 1.32	8	30	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
36⅛	13⅝	Olinkraft 1	18	33	32⅛	32	32	
14	7¼	Omark .60	8	18	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
14⅝	10	Opelika 1	8	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅛	7½	OranRR 1.20	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅛	3⅝	Orange .18	13	298	14⅝	13⅞	14 +	⅛
44⅛	34⅝	OtisElv 2.50	8	89	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
34⅛	11	OutMar 1.20	16	150	30⅝	29⅝	29 —	1½
19	8	OutletCo .75	6	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
24⅛	9	OvernitT .68	11	9	20⅝	20⅛	20	
15⅝	8½	OverSh .20b	5	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
57	25⅝	OwenCn .80	18	20	57⅝	55⅝	57⅝+	1⅝
61⅝	32	OwenIll 1.68	8	627	57⅝	55⅝	56 —	1½
23	7½	OxfrdInd .68	8	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
P-Q								
14⅝	11⅝	PacAS 1.20a		10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PacGas 1.88	8	358	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
12	1⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	622	10⅝	10⅝	12	
38⅝	24⅝	PacLumbr 1	10	40	29	28⅝	29 +	⅛
32⅝	13⅝	PacPetrl .40	10	106	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	PacPw 1.70	8	87	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18⅞	16⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	28	18	17⅞	17⅞	
80	69	PacTT pf6		z80	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝—	⅞
9⅝	7½	PacTin .60	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
12⅝	2¼	PaineW .30e	5	168	11¼	10⅝	10⅞—	
10½	8¾	PaIW pf1.30		6	15⅞	15⅝	15¾+	
8½	2⅝	PalmBc .25	6	17	7½	7¼	7⅜—	
9¾	3	Pamida .38e	18	80	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
7⅞	2	PanAm Air		592	7	6¾	6⅞	
35⅝	26⅞	PanEP 2.10	7	87	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛—	
14	6⅝	Paprcft .66b	8	25	13½	13¼	13¼—	
19⅝	8⅝	Pargasinc 1	10	18	13	13	13	
23⅛	15½	Parker Drll	5	23	19	18¾	18⅞+	
30	10⅝	ParHan 1.12	9	36	29	28⅝	28¾+	
19⅝	10⅞	ParkPen .40	9	11	15⅝	15	15⅛—	
48¼	14	Pasco 27c	12	14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛—	
23⅝	6½	Payls nw .48	17	31	21¾	21	21⅛	
22	6½	PeabGa .02e	11	22	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	
3⅞	1⅛	Penn Cent		243	2⅜	2½	2½—	
7⅝	5⅝	PenDix .24b	14	54	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	
63¼	35½	Penney 1.16	29	341	55	54¼	54½—	
20⅝	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	329	19⅝	19¼	19½+	
125½	105	PaPLf pf13		z70	122	122	122	
114⅝	100¾	PaPLt pf 11		z60	107½	107½	107½+	
94	79	PaPL pf8.70		z50	89½	89½	89½+	
98½	79	PaPL pf8.60		z20	94¼	94¼	94¼	
53	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z250	51	50½	51 +	
37⅝	10⅝	Pennwlt 1.40	12	52	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	
56	31	Penwl pf2.50		6	56¾	56	56¾+	
25½	18¾	Penwl pf1.60		6	25½	25	25 +	
27⅞	17	Pennzol 1.20	9	325	25⅝	25¾	25⅞+	
84¼	46½	Pennz pfB-8		13	84¾	84	84¾+	
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20		1	6½	6½	6½+	
38½	30¼	PeopleGas 3	7	57	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	
76½	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.40	12	53	72⅛	71	71 —	
38	16	PerkElm .38	28	121	23¼	22½	22½—	
28	19⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	86	24½	24⅛	24⅝	
15⅛	11	Petinc pf1		2	14½	14⅝	14½—	
16⅝	6½	PeterPE .80a	10	28	15⅞	15	15⅞+	
70⅝	34	PetrleS .80a	20	29	70¼	70	70 —	
26	6⅝	Petrolan .60	8	39	24¾	24½	24½—	
23⅝	18⅝	Petrlm 2.55e		10	22	21⅝	22 +	
36⅞	23⅝	Pfizer .84	13	378	27	26¼	26¾+	
42¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	18	130	42	41½	41⅞+	
17¼	10⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	9	220	16⅞	15¾	15⅞+	
88½	67	PhilE pf8.75		z50	87	85⅞	87 +	
80½	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z700	77	77	77	
51	37	PhilE pf4.68		z180	46⅛	46	46	
15½	10¼	PhilaSub .80	8	26	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	
59¼	40⅝	PhilMorr 1	14	773	52⅛	51⅛	51½	
5¼	2	Philips Ind		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	6¼	Philipind pf		1	9½	9½	9½	
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	14	638	51¼	50⅝	50¾—	
18⅝	3⅝	PhilVnH .40	27	2	10	10	10	
23⅞	7⅝	Pickwik .24e	10	65	21¾	20¾	21	
17⅝	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	6	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
7⅝	2⅜	Pier 1 Import		39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
40⅝	33½	Pillsbury 1	10	146	37⅞	37½	37½—	
36⅞	19⅝	Pioner 1.20b	10	71	30⅝	29¾	30	
28⅝	11⅝	PitneyB .48	8	157	14¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	6	105	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
39½	28	Pittstn .80a	7	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
29½	15¼	PizzaHt .03e	14	634	27¼	26½	26⅝—	
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	9	36	4	3⅞	4	
6⅝	2⅝	Playboy .12	67	62	4⅛	4	4	
18¾	6¼	Plessey .86e	7	6	15	15	15	
7½	3⅝	PNB MR .40	22	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
43½	16	Polaroid .32	39	671	33¼	37⅝	37¾—	
14	8⅞	Ponderosa	48	236	12	11⅝	11⅝—	
24⅞	8⅞	PopeTal .70	17	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	
25¾	10⅝	Portec 1b	7	223	25¼	24¾	24¾+	
68	63	Portr pf5.50		z50	67	67	67	
19¾	12⅝	PortGE 1.64	7	194	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
110½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z80	109	109	109	
60½	20⅞	Potlch 1.50	14	9	57⅝	57½	57⅝+	
13¾	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	101	12½	12¼	12½+	
57½	50	PotEl pf5.50		z4010	55½	55⅛	55⅛—	
57½	50	PotEl pf5.46		z500	55	55	55	
49¾	41	PotEl pf4.50		z200	47	47	47	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z100	43½	43½	43½—	
37¾	28⅝	PotEl pf2.44		1	34	34	34	
50	24⅝	PPG In 1.80	11	88	46	45⅝	45⅝—	
16	6	Premier .46	10	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	
18½	10	Prentr pf.90		15	17½	17½	17½+	
100⅜	78½	ProctGam 2	19	452	83½	82	83⅛—	
13⅝	5⅝	ProdRsh .40	28	6	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
47½	38⅝	Proler 1.40	4	38	45⅝	45	45	
9¼	3¼	PSA Inc		12	8½	8¼	8½	
17⅝	13⅝	PSvCol 1.30	7	234	16¼	16	16⅛—	
83	73	PSCol pf7.18		z10	81½	81½	81½—	
20⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	169	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	
119½	104	PSE pf 12.25		z000	115	115	115	
103	82	PSEG pf9.62		z410	99½	99½	99½	
85	65	PSEG pf7.70		z300	78	78	78	
83	61	PSEG pf7.52		z530	72	73	73	
80	61	PSEG pf7.40		z1560	77	75⅛	75	
58½	45	PSEG pf5.28		z100	57	57	57	
45	34	PSEG pf4.08		z10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	
27⅝	25½	PSEG pf2.43		34	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
16	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		2	16	15	15—	
40⅝	29⅝	P SvInd 2.72	11	95	38⅝	38	38⅛—	
20¼	11⅝	PSvNH 1.80	7	34	19	18⅝	18⅝—	
29⅝	24½	PSNH pf2.75		z310	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—	
21¼	11⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	36	19½	19	19¼—	
9⅛	3	Publckr Ind	18	24	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4½	2⅝	Pueblo Int		10	3⅝	3½	3½	
5½	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
30¼	18⅝	PubSPL 2.36	6	45	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝—	
36¼	23	Pullmn 1.20	9	434	32⅝	32	32⅛—	
17	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	59	16⅛	16	16	
6⅝	3⅝	Puritn Fash	33	75	6	5⅝	5⅞	
45⅝	27⅝	Purolltr 1.04	31	5	43⅝	43½	43½—	
28⅝	12⅝	QuakOat .52	13	359	25	24½	24⅝—	
26⅝	15	QuakSto .78	11	48	18¾	18¼	18⅝—	
7½	4	Questor .01r	30	8	7¼	6⅞	7⅛—	
23½	9⅞	Questr pfA 2		1	20	20	20	
R								
50⅝	36	RalstonPu 1	16	285	46½	45⅝	46⅛	
8⅝	2⅝	Ramada Inn	141	404	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	RanchIf .48		13	9⅝	9½	9½	
8⅝	4⅞	Rapid Am		26	7⅛	7	7 —	
33⅝	17¼	Raybest 1.38	5	10	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
22⅝	7¼	RaymInt .56	6	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
49⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	30	152	48	47	47⅝	
26⅞	10⅝	RCA 1	18	931	25	24⅝	24⅝	
68⅝	39	RCA cvpf 4		16	67½	66¾	67¼	
43	33½	RCApf 3.50		z50	42½	42½	42½	
3¼	1¼	vIReadg Co		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	vIReadg 1pf		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27	14⅝	ReadBat .40	4	97	17	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Redman Ind		53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	15	16	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅝	10	ReichCh .44	7	107	17	16⅝	16⅞	
10	4½	RelabSt .24	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
26⅞	10¼	RelianEl 1	10	154	26⅝	25⅞	26	
73	35	Relinl pf2		1	72½	72½	72½	
47	19½	Relia pf1.60		4	47	47	47	
13¾	4⅛	Relian Grp		168	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	
17	7⅝	RelGrp pfC		21	14⅝	13⅞	14½	
22¼	10¼	RelGrp pfB		33	20¼	19¼	20½	
14⅝	5⅝	Republic Cp	7	37	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	RepFinS .80	8	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	⅝	RepMtg Inv		6	2⅝	2	2	
40⅝	22⅞	RepStl 1.60	9	532	39¾	39¼	39⅝	
13¼	4⅝	ResrvOil .18	18	658	13	12⅝	12⅞	
46	17⅞	RevcoDS .28	27	40	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
14½	6	Rever Copp		95	11	10¾	11	
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.40	14	100	72	71	71⅝	
6½	2⅝	Rexham .28	8	64	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
30½	12⅞	Rexnrd 1.20	7	43	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
68⅞	49½	Reynln 3.08	9	264	63¼	62¼	62⅞	
41⅛	14⅝	ReynMet 1b	17	223	39⅝	38⅝	39	
83	44½	ReyM pf4.50		29	79⅝	79	79¼	
15⅝	7	Raysgt .60a	9	93	14½	14	14⅛	
12⅝	8	RichMrl 1	69	38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
26¼	13⅝	RichMer .44	12	145	23⅛	22	23	
14⅞	9½	Richmod .80	13	81	14¼	13⅝	14	
32	10¼	RiegelT 1.00	7	29	29¼	28⅝	29	
24⅝	8	RioGran .60	9	15	21¼	21	21⅛	
13¼	7½	RioGr pf.80		22	12¼	12	12	
20⅝	4⅛	RiteAid .16	18	122	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
28⅞	11½	RivianF .96	14	123	28	27½	27¾	
20¾	9	Robshaw .70	25	32	19¼	19	19	
27¼	13¼	Robrtsn 1.50	5	25	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
15¾	9	Robins .20	18	199	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
17¾	10⅝	RochG 1.28b	7	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
111⅛	103	RochG pf11		z340	110	110	110	
15⅝	9⅝	RochTel .80	11	17	15	14⅞	14⅞	
18⅛	2⅞	Rockowr .64	6	78	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
28	16⅛	RockwlInt 2	9	310	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	
71	56	RkInt pf4.75		2	66⅝	66¼	66¼	
26	17	RkInt pf1.35		1	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	

(Continued on Page 10.)

Last of 5 messages about a new financial vehicle

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FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 6-7, 1976

F Officials prove New ota System

Action Set Monetary Reform

y Hobart Rowen

INGTON, March 5 (WP). executive directors of the tional Monetary Fund y announced they had d a resolution on quotas uld increase the resources agency by 34 per cent, 4 billion to about $45.6

proved by the board of rs in a mail vote by 22, the increased and re- uota will complete pre- action on an interim monetary reform.

this year, at a meet- Jamaica, the IMF interim ee agreed upon a reduced gold in the monetary and new rules governing exchange rates that will floating rates for the e.

neral, the new quotas will the power of the less d nations, notably the ucing states, at the ex- the industrial members MF. The oil cartel coun- a group will be given 10 of the total quota—an approximately equiv- voting power—compared er cent heretofore. Quotas a basis for voting power, not strictly proportional, ery member has a number ic" votes, regardless of all its quota is.

nited States will continue the largest quota, al- slightly reduced in per- terms from 22.9 to 21.5, ains a veto because its ower remains over 20 per the total votes. Other otas continue to be held United Kingdom, West y, France and Japan, in ler.

ries which are allotted in- quotas gain the oppor- o borrow more heavily e IMF when they have of-payments problems.

resolution on quotas is by the governors, as ex- the question in most cases referred to national legis- for ratification.

IMF also reported yester- t the total reserves of the ating countries had risen from $48 billion at the 1974 to $58 billion, while serves of the industrial es as a group had edged tly from $119.9 billion to illion.

nd Falls to Record Low; a, Franc Also Affected

ntinued from Page 1)

nearly 25 per cent is the of any country in West- rope and the highest of dustrial nation. Its share id exports has dwindled from nearly 15 per cent mid-1960s to less than 7 t now. Huge foreign trade have built up—more than lion in 1974, about half st year.

s after strike hit key ex- dustries, and corporations names were once synony- with the strength of British y went broke or fell into ancial difficulties.

45-Day Fall

y the French franc and alian lira also had their s. The lira has dropped cent against the dollar and nearly 17 per cent against the mark and Swiss franc in the last 45 days.

The franc has suffered mainly in relation to the mark, Swiss franc and the dollar, and the Bank of France has had considerable difficulty keeping its currency within the limits set for the Common Market's joint float in relation to the dollar.

Today, the franc closed at 56.88 marks for 100 francs—almost at the floor level at which the French central bank is obliged to sell marks from its reserves in order to boost the rate higher.

And as speculators scrambled to unload pounds, francs and lire, the dollar also was hit because the dollar is known as "the vehicle currency." That means that pounds, lire and francs are sold in exchange for dollars, which are then used to buy marks, Swiss francs or Dutch guilders.

The rate for the dollar thus rises in relation to the weak currencies but declines against the mark, Swiss franc and other strong currencies.

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Industrial States' Exports Increase

WASHINGTON, March 5 (A.P.-D.J.).—The International Monetary Fund reported yesterday that exports of the world's industrial countries totaled about $534 billion in 1975.

While this was 6 per cent higher than 1974 exports of such nations in dollar value, the IMF said, both exports and imports slumped last year in real terms.

These were, the IMF said, "significant declines" in international trade of the industrial country group in 1975 after allowance for price increases.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

March 5, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.20	133.70	+1.45
Zurich	133.625	133.625	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	133.77	133.92	+0.05

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).
Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dalgety B. — International Bankers.

No Pressure on Bermuda Bourse

By Robert E. Dallas

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 5. —On the New York Stock Exchange there is some concern these days about the surge in volume and whether the back-office facilities of the brokerage houses can cope with it.

There is no such dilemma on the Bermuda Stock Exchange, which is just celebrating its fifth birthday. Down here they wouldn't mind a little more trading volume. The exchange, probably the world's smallest, averages between 1,500 and 2,000 shares a day. And that's the weekly average volume, too, since the Bermuda Stock Exchange meets only once a week. A trading session lasts from 15 minutes to half an hour.

The Bermuda exchange commenced operations in February, 1971. During 1975 it had its busiest year, when volume totaled 212,344 shares, more than double the year earlier. Total market value of all the shares traded was $1.7 million.

The Bermuda exchange, founded to give residents of the island an opportunity to trade in 25 locally based companies, generally meets every Monday after lunch. Sessions are held at one of the four Bermuda banks: Bank of Bermuda Ltd., Bank of Butterfield, Bermuda National Bank and Bermuda Provident Bank. The sessions rotate among the banks on a monthly basis. The banks do the trading for their own accounts or for those of their customers.

A typical trading session on the small exchange finds representatives of the four banks seated around a table. A referee, or chairman, who represents the host bank, and a recording secretary, are also in attendance.

It's an auction market. The first item of business is the drawing of lots to choose the order in which the four members of the exchange will offer up the shares they have available for sale and the prices they are seeking. In the middle of the round table is a black bag containing four numbered ping-pong balls.

Once an offer is made, anyone may bid to buy. The highest bid is the bid of the day for each stock. If bid matches offer, a transaction is consummated and recorded by the secretary. If there is a spread between an offer and a bid, there must be some compromise or there is no sale.

Should there be two offers at the same price, the man with the lower numbered ball is in the first position to sell (this happens very seldom). Bidding, on the other hand, is on a first come, first served basis.

"We work together very well," said Vanderpoel Adriance jr., the Bank of Butterfield's representative on the exchange, following a recent session. "Nobody wants to hurt anyone else in this game. Everyone wants to be fair with everyone else." Mr. Adriance is an American who, fed up with Wall Street, opted for Bermuda's easier life several years ago.

The referee runs the show. One by one, he calls out the names of the shares listed on the exchange and awaits a response from members of the exchange.

"I've got 200 Bermuda General Theaters common at 70 cents," says Mr. Adriance, who had pulled the number 1 ping-pong ball that day. There are no other offers for Bermuda General Theaters that day, so the referee awaits a bid.

"I'll take them at 70 cents," says Jeffrey Estis, the Bank of Bermuda's man on the exchange. The sale is finalized. The next stock, Ocean Palms Club, is called. And so it goes until all of the companies listed have been called. Occasionally there are offers and no bids or vice-versa. Sometimes sessions consist of a single transaction.

On a recent day, shares of only five companies changed hands. The total number of shares traded was 7,380. The highest volume in history on the Bermuda Stock Exchange was 22,000 shares in a day, which occurred when one of the banks was settling an estate.

© Los Angeles Times.

On Behalf of Italy, Ireland

EEC Is Floating Record $1.3-Billion Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

carry a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. This would be the largest single offering ever floated in the Euro-bond market—double the previous record—and the lowest coupon seen in the market since the end of 1973.

This loan will be followed by a 500-million to 600-million deutsche-mark issue. The exact size and final terms have yet to be decided upon but it will be the largest foreign bond offering ever undertaken in the DM market.

Depending on the size of the DM loan—the current target is to raise the equivalent of $250 million—the remaining $400 million to $500 million will be raised through a "private placement" of notes with a maturity of "under" four years.

Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest bank, will be the lead manager for the fixed-rate portions of the loan. The dollar-denominated bond will be co-managed by one bank from each of the eight other members of the Common Market and the three major banks of Switzerland. No U.S. banks will be invited into the management group but they and other foreign banks will be asked to join in underwriting the loan.

Top Manager

Although Deutsche Bank is not the largest bank in Europe—Banque Nationale de Paris, Barclays and Crédit Lyonnais are bigger—it won the mandate for its role as the No. 1 manager and co-manager of issues floated in the international capital market, a position it has held for a number of years.

The British co-manager of the dollar loan is S.G. Warburg, the most active of the British banks in the international market. Warburg, however, is included on the list of so-called "Zionist" banks boycotted by the Arabs. The Arabs, who at one point tried to push the boycotted banks out of the market by refusing to participate in any loans underwritten by these banks, still refuse to publicly participate in loans managed by them.

This, of course, does not prevent Arab investors from subscribing for the EEC loan by placing their orders through other banks. However, the Arabs will be expected to show their good faith in helping the industrialized states overcome their oil-inspired deficits by participating in the loan.

To facilitate their participation without giving offense to Warburg by excluding it from the co-managers, a "private placement" is planned. However, bankers insist that this is not the only reason for this part of the loan. They imply that the shorter maturity of this portion of the loan will appeal to a wide array of governments and monetary agencies who might otherwise be placing their spare dollars in U.S. Treasury bills.

The DM-denominated bond will be managed by a group of West German banks but it will be underwritten and syndicated by an international group of banks.

The "floater" will be managed by a group of consortium banks whose owners include the largest banks in the world. The managers are European Banking Co., Orion Bank, Société Financière Européenne, Europartners and Morgan Guaranty Trust.

The EEC loan had initially been targeted for $1 billion, as the $300-million loan for Ireland was being negotiated by the community directly with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority. A coupon of 9.2 per cent had been agreed upon some time ago, but a tangle of legal disagreements over the wording of the loan delayed its implementation. In the meantime, rates in the public market fell sharply, the Eurobond market was suddenly awash with cash looking for investment opportunities and it was decided that better terms could be had in the public market.

Italy Has Deficit In Month's Trade

ROME, March 5 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a balance of trade deficit of 322 billion lire ($493 million) in January, a slight improvement from the January 1975 deficit of 350 billion lire, the government statistics bureau reported today.

In only two other months last year, September and December, were the deficits wider.

The bureau's preliminary figures showed that imports in January totaled 2.09 trillion lire, up 10.3 per cent from a year before. Exports rose 14.5 per cent to 1.77 trillion lire.

Swiss Bank's Net Up

ZURICH, March 5 (AP-DJ).—Swiss Credit Bank today reported net profit last year rose 11 per cent to 173.18 million francs. The bank proposes to pay an unchanged dividend of 80 francs per bearer share and 16 francs per registered share.

Money Supply In U.S. Falls During Week

Fed Spokesman Sees No Reason for Drop

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply dropped sharply in the week ended Feb. 25, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

The narrowly defined money supply, M-1, took a steep $2-billion decline. At the same time, the broadly defined money supply, M-2, declined by $1.4 billion.

In the four weeks ended Feb. 25, the money supply—checking accounts plus currency—averaged $296.9 billion a day. The figure reflected a 1.8-per-cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate of increase in the latest three months, and a 2.5-per-cent rate of increase in the latest six months, well below the 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent target for growth established by the Federal Reserve's money managers.

The broadly defined money supply—checking accounts, currency and time deposits at all commercial banks excluding large certificates of deposit—averaged $676.6 billion a day in the week ended Feb. 25, scoring a 9.3-per-cent annual rate of increase in the latest three months and an 8-per-cent rate of increase for the latest six months. This is well within the 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 per cent target of the central bank.

A Fed spokesman said he had "no good answers" for the decline in the money supply, but added that some people thought it might have something to do with the fact that buyers of the Treasury 8-per-cent seven-year notes had to pay for them Feb. 17.

Other data published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday showed an across-the-board increase in key short-term interest rates. The three-month Treasury bill rate jumped 25 basis points—hundredths of a percentage point—to an average of 5.11 per cent for the week ended March 3. The second-largest increase was in the federal-funds rate, which rose 15 basis points to 4.95 per cent.

Money-market analysts noted a slight upward movement in the federal-funds target during the latest statement week and there was speculation in the market place that the money managers in Washington might be adopting a slightly less accommodative stance.

However, many analysts viewed a change in the target as tactical and saw a continuation of the Federal Reserve's basic policy of moderate expansion in the aggregates.

U.S. Retail Sales Continue at High Level

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP-DJ).—The largest U.S. retail chain stores opened their new fiscal years with continued strong sales gains.

On the whole, February percentage sales gains were a little smaller than January's increases, but retail analysts said the combined performance of the two months was a solid indication that the Christmas selling spurt was not a fluke.

Analysts said the February figures were about as expected. "We've got a sustainable trend," said one. "It isn't a boom and that's what we hoped for" (to avoid inflationary pressures).

Monthly percentage increases probably will get somewhat smaller from now on as sales begin matching up against stronger year-earlier performances, analysts cautioned. "May was a super month with the rebates and hot weather last year," one analyst said. "Even a small increase in May will be good."

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the nation's largest retail chain, posted a 10.3-per-cent increase. A spokesman said that major appliances continued to be among the leaders in sales growth for the third month in a row.

J.C. Penney Co., noting that spring sportswear continued to pace sales, had an 18.5-per-cent gain. The company said it was encouraged by the continued pickup in consumer spending, but noted that the 1976 period compared with a weak year-earlier period.

S.S. Kresge, the fastest expanding of the retail giants, reported a 23.5-per-cent increase. Kresge had 87 more stores in operation last month than it did in February 1975.

Dayton Hudson Corp. said February sales were up 17.3 per cent. The firm said that on a store-for-store basis, excluding the contribution of 47 stores opened within the last year, sales rose 14 per cent.

F.W. Woolworth Co. sales increased 13.4 per cent, and Montgomery Ward & Co. reported an 8.1-per-cent gain. The company said that sales of durable consumer goods, including major appliances, home furnishing and furniture, experienced greater increases than other lines of merchandise, "reflecting the continued strengthing of the economy."

OECD Labor Ministers Plan Joint Attack on Jobless Crisis

PARIS, March 5 (Reuters).—Labor ministers from 24 non-Communist industrial nations today put the finishing touches to plans for a joint offensive against their worst unemployment crisis for three decades, informed sources said.

The ministers, nearing the end of a two-day conference at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development headquarters, worked on recommendations to their governments designed to stimulate employment while avoiding a renewal of inflation.

The sources said the measures would be aimed at helping so-called "hard-to-employ" youngsters seeking their first jobs and older workers.

The ministers were also apparently in general agreement that it was better to spend public money on keeping workers in jobs, even with reduced hours, than on increasing unemployment benefits, the sources added.

The draft recommendations envisage international cooperation on employment policies.

But the ministers were under no illusions that a rapid cure was in sight for the unemployment crisis, which has put 16 million out of work in the OECD area.

"At least the recommendations focus attention on the important issues which need to be kept constantly in mind," one delegate said.

Italy's Jobless Rate Up

MILAN, March 5 (AP-DJ).—Italy's jobless amounted to 1,164,252 by the end of the last year, up 13.7 per cent from December 1974, the Labor Ministry announced yesterday.

U.S. Jobless Rate Drops Again

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 5 (IHT).—Unemployment fell to 7.6 per cent in February, its fourth consecutive monthly decline, bringing the nation's jobless rate to its lowest level in 14 months, the Labor Department reported today.

In addition, total employment increased by 125,000 for the month and "has now fully returned to the July, 1974, pre-recession peak of 86.3 million," department spokesmen said.

The February rate was 0.2 per cent below the January rate and 1.8 per cent below the 9.2-per-cent level at the height of the recession last May. Unemployment has declined a full percentage point since last October.

The continuing good news moved President Ford's economic advisers to predict that unemployment might go below 1 per cent by the end of 1976.

At the White House, Mr. Ford told newsmen that he found the figures "extremely encouraging" and added "they show the trend we've been predicting."

The Labor Department said that unemployment declined by 150,000 in February to a seasonally-adjusted total of 7.1 million with the decline spread throughout the work force.

However, the total labor force has grown by 2 million in the past year, keeping unemployment relatively high.

The head of the Labor Department's bureau of labor statistics, Julius Shiskin, noted that the recovery has been "stronger in employment than that following the severe recession of 1957-58 but weaker in unemployment."

He told a congressional committee that while employment has returned to its pre-recession peak, unemployment has been reduced only 27 per cent from its high point in the recession.

In its report, the department noted declines in joblessness among fulltime workers, white workers, adult men and heads of households.

The unemployment rate for married men and adult women remained unchanged, while joblessness among teenagers declined. Only among agricultural workers and blacks did unemployment increase during the month.

The improvement in February pushed unemployment to its lowest level since December, 1974, when it was 7.2 per cent. However, even that is a high level when considered by historical standards.

The size of the civilian labor force was unchanged last month at 93.5 million, the government said. It has grown about 1.9 million over the past year, with adult women accounting for more than 1.3 million of the increase.

Americans who held part-time jobs because they were unable to find full-time work dropped to 3.3 million after rising to 3.5 million in January.

Manufacturing employment continued to increase last month in a number of industries, including fabricated metal products and lumber. Increases also occurred in most service-producing industries, but employment in the construction industry dropped.

Latest Decline Is 4th in Row

Hopes for U.S. Money Supply Give Support to Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 5 (IHT).—Speculation that the Federal Reserve System may not have to tighten U.S. monetary policy over the near-term provided modest support for the stock market today.

But analysts said the optimism was tempered by the apparent slowdown in the flow of money into the market from big money investors, or institutional traders.

"It looks like institutional investors have withdrawn as aggressive buyers of stock, and this has got to be a source of discouragement," said one analyst.

An indication that these investors have become less active in the market recently is the fact the New York Stock Exchange volume has slackened considerably the past week.

NYSE volume has averaged less than 25 million shares the last five sessions, down from the 30-million-share daily average in the first two months of the year.

As for the optimistic outlook on U.S. money policy, it emerged after the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that the money supply dropped in the week ended Feb. 25.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 3.28 points to 972.92. At 3 o'clock it was up 0.47.

However, declining issues were about even with gainers at the close.

Volume totaled 23.03 million shares compared with 24.41 million yesterday.

IBM rose 1 1/4 to 257 1/2. It introduced two new plain paper copying machines.

Also higher were National Semiconductor up 3 1/8 to 49 3/4, heavily-traded Lockheed Aircraft 1 to 10 1/4, U.S. Steel 1 1/4 to 82 7/8, and Ford Motor 1 3/4 to 53 3/8.

But Technicare, which manufactures a scanner X-ray machine, fell 2 3/4 to 38 after having dropped 2 1/2 points yesterday. General Electric, up 3/4 to 51, said yesterday its X-ray body scanner will begin clinical evaluation at the University of California, San Francisco medical center later this month.

EMI Ltd. of Britain, the largest manufacturer of the scanner X-ray machine, was unchanged at 5 1/2.

Owens-Illinois lost 1 3/4 to 55 3/4. It said it knew of no reason for the stock's decline.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.47 to 103.65.

In Chicago grain futures prices closed unevenly weak on the Board of Trade.

Trade was mixed but prices moved in narrow ranges and usually in a nervous fashion. Some pit sources said that the market turned weak after President Ford's speech at Springfield, Illinois, failed to disclose any new or future sales of grain to Russia.

This had been rumored for several days and the trade had speculated there might be an exports announcement since Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz was present. Disappointment was expressed in a selloff.

IBM Introduces 2 Plain Paper Copying Models

CHICAGO, March 5 (Reuters).—International Business Machines Corp. said today it is introducing two new plain paper copying machines—the series III copier/duplicator models 10 and 20—that combine features of copiers and duplicators.

IBM said the machines feature an advanced document feed, completely automatic duplexing and a rated speed of 4,500 copies per hour.

In addition, the company said, the model 20 offers reduction capability and both models are available with one or two optional collator modules, each with 20 bins.

The company said both models produce "high quality" copies of line documents, solids and half-tones in photographs, low contrast originals, drawings and bound volumes.

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54th Milan Trade Fair	April 14 - 23
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2nd EUROCUCINA - Biennial International Exhibition of Kitchen Furniture	March 6 - 9
GRAFITALIA 76 - 2nd National Exhibition of Machinery & Materials for the Printing, Paper-making and Paper-processing Industries	March 8 - 14
MIAS 76 - International Market for Sporting and Camping Equipment	March 13 - 16
EUROZOO - International Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Pets & Accessory Products	March 13 - 21
LAVASTIR - 3rd International Exhibition of Machines, Installations & Equipment for Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Ironing and Dyeing	March 19 - 22
12th COMIS/PEL - International Fur Dealers' Salon	March 21 - 25
Exhibition-Conference on Numerical Controls	March 29 - April 2
33rd MIFED - International Film, TVfilm & Documentary Market	April 16 - 23
MI-DO 76 - International Exhibition of Optical, Optometric and Ophthalmic Goods	May 8 - 11
EXPO ITA 76 - International Exhibition of Heat & Sound Insulating Installations & Materials	May 18 - 21
STAR - Trade Show of Carpets & Furnishing Fabrics	May 20 - 24
INTERBIMALL 76 - 5th International Biennial Exhibition of Timber & Wood-working Machinery & Accessories	May 22 - 29
5th SASMIL - International Exhibition of Semi-finished Products & Accessories for the Manufacture of Furniture, Upholstery & Wooden Articles	May 22 - 29
29th MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon)	June 4 - 8
FLUID COMPOMAC 76 - 5th Exhibition of Oleohydraulic, Pneumatic & Lubrication Equipment, and of Mechanical, Electrical & Electronic Machine Parts & Components	June 10 - 15
26th EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon	June 15 - 18
PLAST 76 - International Plastics & Rubber Exhibition	June 20 - 26

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21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.76¾	*.82½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	*.71
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.35
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	312	300
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	80-81	73-80
Lead, spot, lb	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝	63-63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.4150	3.69½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	.38½-.39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.285	4.24½
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.95	178.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	N/A	741.7

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 5, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WORLD SUGAR (50 tons)					
May	14.94	15.22	14.85	14.94	14.75
Jul	14.93	15.22	14.85	14.95	14.75
Sep	14.85	15.13	14.76	14.90	14.65
Oct	14.75	15.10	14.75	14.87	14.68
Mar	14.60	15.00	14.57	14.70	14.50
May	14.50	14.80	14.50	14.66	14.40
Jul	14.52	14.80	14.52	14.61	14.35
Sales: 7,213.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Mar	168	168	168	B166	166
Jul	161.50	161.50	161.50	B161.00	160
Sales: 2.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Mar	68.85	69.40	68.45	69.20S	69.40
May	65.15	66.05	64.75	65.60S	65.75
Jul	62.25	63.20	62.04	62.75S	63.05
Sep	60.25	60.95	59.95	60.70S	60.93
Dec	57.75	58.50	57.75	58.10S	58.48
Mar	56.48	56.60	55.48	56.80S	56.98
Sales: 916.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Mar	60.80	60.80	60.00	60.10S	59.80
May	61.00	61.10	60.50	60.80S	60.40
Jul	61.90	62.00	60.90	61.60S	61.30
Sep	62.80	62.90	61.60	62.50S	62.20
Dec	64.00	64.00	63.50	63.60S	63.40
Jan	64.30	64.40	64.10	64.00S	63.80
Mar	65.30	65.40	65.00	64.90S	64.70
Sales estimated: 3,336.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	8.30	9.60	8.03	9.60	8.28
Apr	10.25	10.45	10.05	10.20	10.20
May	13.50	13.75	13.10	13.40	13.30
Nov	5.87	5.95	5.85	5.90	5.85
Sales: 4,619.					

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
TD	5⅛- 5⅜	3½- 3¾	¾- 1⅛	8¼- 8¾
1 M	5 7/16- 5 9/16	3½- 3¾	1¾- 2	8¾- 9
3 M	5⅝- 5¾	3 9/16- 3 11/16	1¾- 2	9 - 9¼
6 M	6 1/16- 6 3/16	3 13/16- 4 1/16	2½- 2¾	10 -10¼
1 Y	7 1/16- 7 3/16	4½- 4¾	3 5/16- 3 9/16	10⅝-10⅞

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Mar	422.30	430.50	424.50	426.10S	422.30
May	428.00	434.00	427.80	429.50S	425.80
Jul	433.50	439.30	430.00	434.80S	430.90
Sep	439.00	445.00	439.50	440.20S	436.20
Dec	448.00	453.00	447.60	449.20S	444.90
Jan	451.00	454.50	451.00	452.20S	447.90
Mar	457.00			458.20S	453.80
May	462.00	469.00	462.00	464.30S	458.70
Jul	468.50	468.50	468.50	470.30S	465.60
Sales estimated: 12,500.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Mar	60.90	60.90	60.45	60.60	60.80
May	62.45	62.65	62.20	62.40	62.55
Jul	64.35	64.40	64.00	64.40	64.40
Sep	65.80	65.80	65.45	B66.00	B66.00
Jan	67.65	67.65	67.65	B67.95	B68.15
Sales: 400.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	61.30	62.00	62.30	61.85	61.40
May	61.50	61.96	61.48	61.80	61.65
Jul	61.80	62.27	61.80	62.00	61.85
Oct	60.45	60.70	60.40	B60.50	60.52
Dec	58.70	58.95	58.60	58.70	58.70
Mar	59.50	59.75	59.50	B59.50	59.60
May				B59.70	59.60
Sales: 1,550.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Mar	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.50S	133.20
Apr	134.20	135.00	134.00	134.50S	133.20
May	134.50	134.70	134.50	134.50S	133.20
Jun	134.40	135.20	134.00	134.70S	133.30
Aug	135.00	135.70	134.90	135.40S	134.00
Oct	136.20	136.90	135.90	136.70S	135.00
Dec	137.20	138.30	137.10	137.80S	136.10
Feb	138.30	139.10	138.20	138.90S	137.30
Apr	139.60	140.60	139.60	140.10S	138.60
Jun	140.70	141.40	140.70	141.30S	139.90
Sales estimated: 2,036.					

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 5, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.81	3.82½	3.77	3.79	3.81
May	3.89	3.91	3.84¾	3.87	3.88
Jul	3.92	3.95	3.88¾	3.91	3.92
Sep	3.98	4.01	3.95	3.96½	3.97½
Dec	4.08½	4.11	4.05¾	4.07½	4.08
Mar	4.16½	4.18	4.15	4.16	4.16
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.70¼	2.71¼	2.69½	2.71	2.70½
May	2.75¼	2.76¾	2.74¾	2.75¾	2.75¼
Jul	2.80½	2.81	2.78½	2.79¼	2.79
Sep	2.78½	2.78½	2.77¼	2.77½	2.78¼
Dec	2.73	2.73	2.71	2.71¾	2.72½
Mar	2.78½	2.78½	2.76¾	2.77¾	2.78½
May	2.83	2.83	2.80½	2.80¾	2.81½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	4.81	4.82	4.78½	4.78¾	4.80
May	4.88	4.90¾	4.86½	4.87½	4.89
Jul	4.97	4.99	4.95	4.96	4.96
Aug	5.02	5.02	4.98½	4.99	5.01
Sep	5.04½	5.06½	5.02	5.02	5.03½
Nov	5.12	5.14	5.07½	5.08	5.11
Jan	5.18½	5.20½	5.15	5.15	5.18
Mar	5.26	5.28	5.22½	5.22½	5.25½
May	5.33	5.35	5.29	5.29	5.32½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	17.15	17.20	17.05	17.15	17.20
May	17.40	17.43	17.26	17.30	17.28
Jul	17.55	17.65	17.45	17.52	17.50
Aug	17.70	17.75	17.50	17.60	17.57
Sep	17.80	17.85	17.60	17.60	17.65
Oct	17.75	17.85	17.65	17.65	17.70
Dec	17.90	17.90	17.75	17.80	17.85
Jan	17.95	17.95	17.85	17.90	17.85

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	135.50	136.00	134.70	134.80	135.10
May	135.30	135.50	134.70	131.60	135.00
Jul	137.50	138.00	136.70	137.10	137.60
Aug	139.50	139.90	138.50	138.50	138.70
Sep	140.50	140.50	140.00	140.50	140.50
Oct	—	—	—	140.00	141.00
Dec	144.50	144.70	142.50	143.00	143.80
Jan	—	—	—	144.50	145.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Mar	429.50	429.00	427.50	427.50	421.50
Apr	426.00	432.50	425.00	428.00	422.80
May	431.00	434.00	429.50	431.50	425.50
Jun	431.00	437.00	430.50	432.00	427.50
Aug	436.00	442.50	436.00	438.00	433.00
Oct	442.00	448.00	442.00	444.50	438.80
Dec	448.00	454.00	447.50	450.00	445.00
Feb	454.00	458.50	454.00	456.00	451.00
Apr	461.00	465.00	461.00	462.00	456.50
Jun	465.50	470.00	465.50	468.00	462.50
Aug	473.00	476.00	473.00	474.00	468.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Apr	37.50	37.55	37.07	37.50	37.30
Jun	41.40	41.50	40.95	41.40	41.10
Aug	43.05	43.47	42.92	43.35	42.95
Oct	43.30	43.75	43.25	43.75	43.17
Dec	44.15	44.42	44.00	44.42	44.15
Feb	44.50	44.75	44.42	44.75	44.30

Sales: April 2178; June 1526; Aug 720; Oct 190; Dec 136; Feb 7.
Open interest: April 5981; June 4144; Aug 2552; Oct 821; Dec 367; Feb 81.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	43.30	43.57	42.80	42.80	43.35
Jun	43.95	44.20	43.65	43.65	43.90
Jul	44.70	44.80	44.27	44.50	44.50
Aug	42.65	42.75	42.35	42.35	42.55
Oct	39.90	40.00	39.55	39.55	39.75
Dec	40.05	40.15	39.80	39.80	b40.30
Feb	39.85	40.07	39.80	39.95	b39.90

Sales: April 2114; June 1056; July 525; Aug 124; Oct 106; Dec 54; Feb 10.
Open interest: April 5197; June 3215; July 2242; Aug 1031; Oct 537; Dec 356; Feb 42.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Mar	51.80	52.25	51.10	52.05	51.60
Apr	49.75	49.75	49.00	49.75	49.85
May	45.80	45.85	44.30	44.85	45.85
Jun	47.95	47.95	47.25	47.90	48.25
Sep	54.25	54.25	53.75	53.75	54.40
Nov	—	—	—	n55.30	55.30
Dec	57.50	57.70	57.50	57.70	a57.70

Sales: March 145; April 165; May 76; June 20; Sep 6; Nov 0; Dec 2.
Open interest: March 275; April 484; May 501; June 314; Sep 79; Nov 3; Dec 134.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Mar	69.07	69.40	68.20	68.35	69.05
May	69.40	69.55	68.30	68.30	69.20
Jul	69.90	69.90	68.55	68.65	69.65
Aug	68.00	68.00	66.50	66.70	67.70

Sales: March 384; May 2640; July 1135; Aug 222.
Open interest: March 1188; May 3028; July 2472; Aug 773.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Mar	133.40	134.70	134.00	134.10	133.10
Jun	134.20	135.60	133.90	134.70	133.20
Sep	135.60	136.60	136.20	136.20	134.20
Dec	137.40	138.90	137.00	137.90	136.00
Mar	139.60	140.40	139.30	140.30	138.60
Jun	141.00	142.00	141.00	141.50	139.90

Sales: March 173; June 1,215; Sept. 160; Dec. 115; March 10; June 10.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	181.75	168.75	181.50-181.75	168.60-168.90
Aug	181.50	169.25	181.25-181.50	169 -169.25
Oct	181	169	181.25-181.75	168.75-168.80
Dec	180	170	180 -181.50	168.50-168.70
Mar	180	170	179.50-180	168.50-169
May	179.75	173	179.55-179.95	168.70-169
Aug	174		179 -179.95	168.50-169.50
Lots: 8,867.				
COCOA				
Mar	772	757	770.50-771	764 -764.50
May	751.50	734.50	751.50-752	739 -740
Jul	737	717.50	737 -738	722 -723
Sep	713	697	711.50-714	702 -703
Dec	693	675	692 -693	683 -683.50
Mar	684	668	682 -683	674 -674.50
May	675	670	670 -672	667 -669
Lots: 3,317.				
COFFEE				
Mar	842	841	830 -853	835 -837
May	867	856	867 -868	849 -850
Jul	880	868	880 -881	861 -862
Sep	892	878	892 -893	871 -872
Nov	906	885	905 -906	879 -880
Jan	910	893	910 -912	886 -888
Mar	915	898	915 -920	890 -893
Lots: 2,131.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	654 - 655	630.50- 631.50
3 months	671.50- 672	649 - 649.50
Cathodes: spot	643 - 644	621 - 622
3 months	660 - 660.50	649 - 649.50
Tin: spot	3,385 -3,389	3,328 -3,330
3 months	3,353 -3,354	3,400 -3,405
Lead: spot	190.25- 190.50	185.25- 185.75
3 months	196 - 196.50	191.50- 192
Zinc: spot	351 - 352	345 - 346
3 months	361.50- 361.75	356 - 356.50
Silver: spot	216.30- 216.60	206.60- 206.80
3 months	221 - 221.10	211.40- 211.60

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,700	1,668	1,700-1,704	+65
Jul	1,714		1,712-1,714	+62
Aug	1,730	1,694	1,729-1,730	+60
Oct	1,715	1,675	1,715-1,717	+64
Nov	1,710	1,665	1,710-1,712	+65
Jan	1,679	1,675	1,708-1,714	+58
Mar	1,710	1,672	1,710-1,712	+58
May			1,712-1,715	+57
Lots: 263.				
COCOA				
Mar	682	676	678- 683	+ 7
May	695	683	686- 688	U.C.
Jul	678		670	+ 5
Sep	675	665	665- 668	— 2
Dec			633- 640	— 5
Mar			620- 630	— 5
Lots: 100.				

Company Report

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

W. R. Grace

Year		
Revenue	3,539.0	3,500.0
Profits	166.7	119.1
Per Share	5.31	3.83

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 5

(Continued from Page 9)

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	40	78	73¼	72½	72¾	— ¾
11	4¼	Rohr Ind		89	7	6½	7	+ ¼
27¾	11¼	Rollins .38	17	26	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
8⅛	4	Ronson Co	59	35	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ¼
20	9½	Roper 1.20	10	13	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	RorerA .94	11	49	22¼	22	22	— ½
48¼	23	Rosario .40b	13	107	26½	25¾	26½	+ 1¼
37⅞	19¾	Rowan .20	4	29	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	13	54	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
46	24½	RoylD 3.26e	5	419	44⅝	43¼	43⅞	
8⅛	3⅛	RoylInd .45t	8	71	7¾	7⅝	7½	
9	3¼	RTE Cp .16	89	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
29¾	14	Rubbrm .40	21	14	28	28	28	
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	5	x152	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¼
14⅝	5⅝	RussTog .76	30	33	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
12¾	3⅛	Ryder Sys	13	1122	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
S								
41⅞	25	SabineR .60	10	14	39⅞	37	39⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	1½	Safegrd Ind	12	18	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	34⅝	SafewyStr 2	8	63	47½	47	47¼	+ ⅛
15	3	SagaCp .07e	10	79	13½	12¾	13	+ ½
45⅝	26½	StJoMin 1.20	11	127	44⅝	44⅜	44½	
13⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	7	12	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
33½	21¾	StLSaF 2.50	16	63	31	30⅝	30⅞	
12	9½	StPaulS .96a		14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
50½	19½	StRegP 1.52	12	474	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	3½	Salant .24b	9	83	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	SanDGs 1.20	13	66	13⅛	13	13	
10⅞	2⅛	Sandra Asso	17	128	9½	9⅛	9½	
14¼	5⅜	SJuanR .99t	7	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
36⅝	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	9	147	36½	35⅞	36¼	+ ½
10⅛	7	SFeInd pf.50		9	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .38	7	224	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
14	5⅛	SargtWel .50	8	15	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
5½	3	Saul REst		27	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SavEIP .58e	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9	SavnEA 1.34		8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12½	10⅜	SavEl pf1.28		5	12½	12⅜	12½	
6¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		24	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
11¼	3	SavOnDr .20	13	42	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
12½	5	SavinB Mch		76	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	12	210	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	SCA Svc		137	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .88	19	452	50	48⅝	49⅛	— ¾
30⅛	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	20	54	21	20⅝	20¾	
90½	67	Schlumb .80	18	443	71¾	70	70¼	— ⅜
18⅝	9	SCM Co .70	7	63	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
15⅝	4⅝	SCOA In .78	9	32	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅛	ScotLad .26	6	23	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
27½	9⅛	ScotFet 1.88	12	185	28½	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	8⅛	ScottFor .74	7	82	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ½
22½	12⅛	ScottPap .68	11	579	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .16	20	17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
17⅛	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1		84	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
41	25½	Scovil pf2.50		4	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
6⅞	4	ScudDuoVl	12	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	Sea Cont .38	5	45	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
31½	17⅞	SeabCL 1.40	8	176	25½	25	25⅛	— ¼
6⅞	2½	SeabWA .22t	8	40	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	
37	25	Seagram .80	15	12	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	Seagrave	13	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅞	7	SealdPw .60	9	38	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	10	508	15	14⅞	15	
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	28	317	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	
4½	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		47	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
38⅞	19⅝	Sedcoinc .18	6	220	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	SvcCpInt .12	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16	5½	Servomt .66	9	19	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3¾	Shakspre .28	13	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
57¾	39¾	ShellOil 2.60	6	39	48	47⅜	47⅜	
14½	4½	ShellrGl .56	6	41	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	32⅞	SherwW 2.20	17	17	41⅞	41⅜	41⅛	+ ⅜
76	55	Shr W pf4.40		z50	70	70	70	+ ½
11¼	8¼	SierrPac .92	9	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	13⅞	Signal .90b	9	67	16¼	16	16⅛	— ¼
41¼	32	Signal pf2.20		1	37	37	37	— ½
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	15	4	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	2½	SimPrec .14	10	35	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
24	12	Simm .88a	15	54	22⅜	22½	22⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	8¼	SimPat .40b	23	664	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
20	8¾	Singer .30p		420	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		20	35½	35	35	— ⅜
28	25⅞	Skaggs n.50	14	104	25⅞	24⅝	25	— ⅜
71¾	53½	Skelly 1.60a	9	8	71¼	71	71⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅞	Skil Corp	33	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26	12¾	Skyline .24	69	105	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	7¼	SmithAO .60		47	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	15⅝	SmithInt .36	7	97	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
69½	43½	Smithkline 2	15	95	62⅞	62⅜	62½	+ ⅜
18¼	7¼	SmithTr .50	9	6	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
22⅞	10½	Smucker .80	9	18	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
16⅞	7¼	SolaBas .70	8	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	22	5⅛	5		— ⅛
9⅞	8½	Sony Corp	34	548	8½	8⅞	8½	— ⅛
36	27⅝	SooLin 2.35e	7	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
11	4⅞	SOS Con .40	7	19	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
18	9¾	SCarEG 1.52	8	105	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	4	15½	15½	15½	
13¼	7⅝	Soudwn .38r	6	14	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
16	9½	SoestBk .40b	9	48	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	SoeasPS .89t	11	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
21⅞	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	90	20	19½	19⅞	
16⅛	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	6	791	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
37½	23⅜	SoIngE 2.40	9	17	37⅞	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	66	52⅝	51⅛	51½	— ⅜
28⅞	28⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	10	8	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
55½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z10000	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	24⅜	Sou Pac 2.24	13	138	36	35½	35⅞	
62¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	110	59½	59	59½	+ 1¼
61½	44	SouRy pfA 3		5	59	59	59	+ 2¼
6⅛	4½	Sou Ry pf.50		34	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
36½	19½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	33	32⅜	32	32	— ⅜
29½	15⅜	Southld .40b	12	176	23½	22½	23½	+ 1
13⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	208	68	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	SwtFl pf1.50		16	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
13⅝	9⅝	SwstPSv .98	9	178	11⅞	11½	11⅜	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34½	27⅞	Sprry H.pf 3		3	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	
48⅞	25⅞	SperryR .76	11	238	45⅞	44¾	45	— ⅜
12⅝	5⅜	Sprague El		83	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Spring M .75	25	3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
29	14⅞	SquarD 1.10	18	92	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
41½	24⅛	Squibb .90	14	386	31½	31	31½	— ⅜
65	34⅞	StaleyMfg 2	5	26	51¼	51	51	
27½	24⅞	StaleyMf wi		7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		7	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
40⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	15	210	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	24	45	43	41⅜	42½	— ½
34	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	648	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
53¼	36	StOilInd 2.30	8	506	42⅞	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	19	266	64⅛	63	64¼	+ 1½
11¼	5⅛	StdPress .40	25	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	4⅜	StdPrud .66	36	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Standex .60	8	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
27⅛	12¾	StanWk 1.04	11	23	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Stanray .60		41	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	Starrett 1	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅛	⅜	StaMut Inv		8	2	2	2	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		46	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
108	40	StaufCh 2.40	11	56	104½	103⅛	103½	—
9⅞	4⅞	Sterchi .48	11	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15⅛	SterDrug .70	13	366	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2	SterlPre .11t	7	26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	11	40	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
25	10⅞	StevensJ .80	11	141	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
30½	17	StewWa 1.96	9	10	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	6	24	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	7	57¾	57½	57½	
24⅛	8⅞	StoneCon .60	7	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	6	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	
17⅞	9	Storge Tech	7	45	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	StorerBdc 1	7	222	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
14	6¼	StridRite .80	7	44	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
45½	19	StuWor 1.32	8	12	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
74⅛	46	StuWr pfB5		1	72	72	72	— 1½
5⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	9	163	5⅝	5¼	5½	
20	11¾	SubProGs 1	7	3	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	SuCrest .30	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	9½	Sun Chm .40		5	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
37½	25⅞	SunOil 1.12r	6	30	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29⅞	Sun O pf2.25		98	33	32½	33	
28⅛	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	48	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
26½	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	7	83	23⅞	22⅝	23	— ⅛
42⅞	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		3	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
16½	9	SunshMg .36	16	88	12⅛	11½	12	+ ⅜
29½	15	SupVal 1.10	8	37	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ½
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	10	10	165	164	165	+ ½
7⅛	3	SupmkG .20	22	16	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
40¼	9⅝	Superscpe	13	159	38¼	37	38¼	+ ⅞
6⅞	2⅝	Sutro Mtg		11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅜	4	Swank .60a	9	92	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	12½	Sybron .84	10	74	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		5	39⅝	39½	39⅛	
9⅛	3	Systron Don	11	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
T								
28⅞	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	22	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	1⅜	Talcott Nat		18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10	5	Talley .60	7	46	9⅛	8⅞	9	
12	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		12	11⅛	11⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
19	9½	TampEl 1.04	8	70	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	22⅛	Tandy Corp	16	321	45⅜	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	12	Tandycrft	10	184	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Tappan .20		81	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
46⅛	18	Technicare	25	1530	41⅛	36⅝	38⅛	— 2½
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	10	19	6⅝	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	5	Technicon	16	4442	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
60½	18⅛	Tektronx .24	17	55	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	2⅝	Telecor .30	10	56	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
52	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	723	53⅝	51⅞	52½	+ ⅛
85⅜	48⅞	Teledyn pf6		9	85	82⅝	83½	— ⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		2158	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ 1
4⅞	⅞	Telex Cp	13	275	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
29⅞	19¾	Tenneco 1.76	7	191	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	—
110¼	74	Tennc pf5.50		17	100	98¾	100	+ 1⅞
20⅝	12⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	156	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	25½	Tesor pf2.16		86	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅞	Texaco 2	8	1058	25	24⅝	24⅝	
40	28⅜	TexComm 1	12	123	37½	37⅛	37½	
39⅞	25½	TexETr 1.70	7	519	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
29⅞	26	TxET pf2.87		173	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
35⅝	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	23	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	23⅞	Texasgulf 1.20	10	70	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
124	61	TexInst 1	41	372	115⅛	110⅞	112½	— 1⅞
10⅛	5¼	Texas Intl	7	116	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	TexOGs .01b	8	68	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅜	TexUtil 1.32	9	680	18⅞	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅛	Texfi Ind		55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	12⅛	Textron 1.10	11	201	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
32½	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		3	32	32	32	+ ¼
25⅞	15	Textr pf1.40		117	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
17⅜	9⅛	Thiokol .70	6	150	15⅞	15½	15½	
46⅞	25⅞	ThomBet .76	23	113	39⅜	38⅛	38⅞	+ 1
12⅞	5	Thomin .40b	20	12	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
13⅞	4⅛	ThomJW .50	11	10	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
8⅞	4¼	ThriftDg .40	13	72	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅞	TI Corp 1	20	23	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
42⅞	26⅝	TidwatM .70	6	16	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅛	TigerInt .40	12	189	18⅛	17½	17⅞	
69½	24⅞	TimeInc 2	14	103	63⅞	62⅝	63⅝	+ ½
23	10¼	TimeMir .60	14	288	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅞
53⅝	24⅜	Timkn 2.20a	10	81	53	52⅝	52⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	8⅝	Tish Rlty		16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
14	4⅝	Toddd Shipyd		110	13⅛	11½	12⅛	— 1½
8	4¼	TobinP .15e		10	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	49	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19¼	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	9	60	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ToolRol .40b	22	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	20	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	20	24	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
14⅝	5⅛	Trans W Air		185	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	TWA pf 2		4	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Transam .62	9	318	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Tranlnc 1.92		4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Transco .80	5	123	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
10	5⅝	Transcn .45	12	20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	TranOhF .20	6	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
25	12⅝	Tramwy 1.40	8	78	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
30⅝	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	13	120	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
36½	27	Travlr pf2		1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		141	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.52e		70	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅝	TriCn pf2.50		7	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	6	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Triang Pac		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	34	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
30½	13⅝	TropiCan .20	20	5	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	14¼	TRW In 1.20	12	351	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅛
71⅝	40½	TRW pf4.50		22	70	69	69½	— ½
83	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		3	79	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	156	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5	TwenCen .50	6	128	13⅝	12⅞	13	
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	12	94	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	13½	TylerCp .80	6	19	34	33⅜	33½	+ ¼
U								
29⅞	13⅛	UAL Inc .60		674	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.40	7	518	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	25	UGI pf2.75		z2000	28	28	28	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	UMC Ind 1	10	42	13⅜	13½	13½	
3	⅜	UMET Tr		53	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .50	7	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
49	32½	UnINV 2.92e	9	10	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	UnBanco .84	9	66	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
100⅛	37¼	U Camp 2.40	16	43	96⅝	95½	96⅛	+ ⅛
76⅝	40⅛	UnCarb 2.50	12	294	74⅝	72¾	73⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Un Commrc		13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Union Corp	27	100	8⅛	7⅞	8	
14⅞	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	7	162	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	11	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.96	6	170	42½	42	42	— ⅜
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		18	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	—
87¼	51⅜	UPacCp 2.80	12	1000	78	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1	Uniona Inc		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Uniroyal .59	12	186	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
82⅛	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z137	80	80	80	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Unit Brands	11	107	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
11⅛	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		25	10⅝	10½	10½	
9	6	UnitCp .72e		4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	U FinCal .20	6	46	8	8	8	
19½	6⅛	UGasP 1.32	5	15	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Un Guarnty	105	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25½	17½	U Illum 2.32	6	21	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6½	UnitInd .50	6	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7½	1⅞	UnitInn .10	9	x23	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅞	UJerBk 1.04	7	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	UnitMM .80		58	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	8	Un Nuclr	21	177	18⅞	17⅞	18	— ⅛
2½	⅞	UnitPk Min		13	2	1⅞	2	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	29	11⅞	11⅛	11½	—
40⅛	25½	USFidG 2.48	x6	69	38½	37½	38⅜	+ ⅜
19	12¾	USFoS 1.11e		38	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	77	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27	20	USGy pf1.80		6	25	25	25	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	US Hom .16	23	58	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	US Ind .20		307	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	6⅛	USLeasg .28	6	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	US RltyInv		5	3	3	3	
33½	7⅛	US Shoe .95	10	596	34⅛	32½	32½	— ½
83⅛	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	8	822	83	82¼	83	+ 1⅛
22	13¾	US Tobac 1	11	18	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	31¼	UnTech 2.30	7	319	58¼	57⅛	57⅝	— ¼
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		1	134	134	134	— 2½
17	12⅛	UnTel 1..2	10	330	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	UniTel wt		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22½	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		11	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
24½	19	UnTel pf1.50		7	24¾	23¾	23	
9⅝	3½	Unitrod .05e	17	29	9	8⅞	8	
45	16⅝	Univar 1.68	7	29	44	42	42	
15⅝	15	Univar wi		4	15	14	14	
24½	28⅛	UnLeaf 1.12	7	13	21¾	21⅛	21	
18	9½	UOP		29	11	10¾	11	
53	30	Upjohn .96	18	330	41¼	40¼	40	
17⅛	9¾	USLIFE .32	6	184	14	13¼	13	
31⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a	11	12	10⅞	10⅞	10	
29½	12	USM stp1.20	8	16	28	27½	27	
34½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		11	33⅛	32¾	32	
74⅝	39½	UtahInt 1a	1	260	49	47¾	48	
21	23⅛	UtahPP 2.40	8	48	28⅝	28⅜	28	
31⅞	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		23	30¾	30¼	30	
29⅞	17	UV Ind 1b	5	90	27½	26½	27	
V								
23½	13	ValleyInd .80	4	38	17	16¾	17	
38⅛	6½	Varian .20	14	109	16	15½	15	
27⅞	13¼	Veeder .80	22	22	20¾	20⅜	20	
6⅝	3	Vendo Co		6	5⅝	5⅜		
7	2	Venice .20	385	16	6½	6⅛	6	
14¼	1	VestSe 1.31e		12	13⅞	13⅞	13	
39½	20⅛	Vetco Offsh	7	442	21⅞	21	21	
28⅝	19⅝	VF Cp 1.10	10	15	26⅛	25⅞	2	
17⅝	2¾	Viacom Int	12	300	11¾	10¾	11	
7½	3⅝	Victor Comp		58	7⅝	7⅛	7	
14⅝	8¼	VaEPw .18	7	468	13	12⅝	12	
81	62	VaEP pf7.72		z100	78	78	7	
80	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z100	75	75	7	
56⅝	47	VaEP pf5		z20	51¾	51¾	51	
30¾	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90		13	29	28¾	2	
8⅝	3¾	Vornado Inc	22	136	8¼	7⅞	8	
17⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .68	8	17	17¾	17½	1	
42¾	23½	VulcMat 2	8	15	41	40¾	41	
W								
9	40	WabR pf4.50		z530	44	43	44	
25½	12⅝	Wachova .76	9	137	22⅝	22¼	2	
54	27¾	Wach pf2.20		4	48⅝	48⅝	4	
5⅛	2	Wach Rlty		20	4½	4⅝		
15⅛	10	Walgreen 1	10	29	14½	14⅛	14	
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	11	50	33	33	3	
18¼	6	WalMu .80a	8	7	17	16⅝	1	
16⅝	11¾	WalMart .08	24	95	15¾	15⅝	1	
19⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	19	74	18⅜	17⅞	1	
11⅞	4⅝	WardFd .47t	17	9	10⅝	10⅝	1	
12½	7¼	Warnaco .80		55	11¼	1		
24	16⅞	Wrnc pf1.50		2	24½	24¼	2	
19	4¼	WrnerCo .50	8	1	9	9		
23⅞	8¾	WrnCom .60	43	267	23¼	22½	22	
82¼	40	WrnC pf4.25		2	81	81	81	
47½	17	WrnC pf1.25		3	45	45	4	
38½	25	WarnerL .92	15	1807	32¼	31¾	3	
28⅞	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	5	55	26¾	26⅛	2	
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	10	8	18⅞	18¾	1	
15	9½	WashNat .80	8	7	15	15	1	
17½	11⅞	WashStl 1	10	6	16⅝	16⅝		
22½	16½	WasWat 1.56	8	7	20½	20¼	2	
11¼	4	Washe Mgmt	10	62	9	8¾		
38⅜	11⅞	WatkinJ .32	14	11	33	32½	3	
8⅛	3	WayGos .40	18	4	6⅝	6½		
18⅜	0¾	Wes pf2.52k		1	16⅝	16¼	1	
9	4½	Weathrd .40	11	21	8	7⅞		
5⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	16	121	5¼	5⅛		
11¾	6	WeilMcL .60	45	18	10½	10⅜	1	
22⅞	15	WeisMkt .72	8	4	21¾	21⅛	2	
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	28	19⅛	18⅞	1	
8⅝	3¾	WellFM .05e		17	7⅛	7	7	
15⅝	8⅝	WescoF .70	8	1	14	14	1	
41	18¾	WstPtPep 2	9	40	38¾	38¼	3	
11⅞	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	30	56	10⅝	10⅛	1	
27⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	125	20½	20¼	2	
19	7⅝	WnNoA .20c	4	06	12¾	12⅝	1	
12½	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	11	594	12⅞	11½	1	
18¼	8¾	WnPubl .80b	6	9	16¾	16½	1	
19⅞	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	114	18⅝	18⅛	1	
63	42	WnUn pf4.6		4	62¾	62¾	6	
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	9	807	17¼	16⅝	1	
47½	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	12	25	45¼	45⅛	4	
22⅝	12	Weybrg 1.29	10	9	22⅝	21⅝	2	
45⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	27	291	42⅞	42⅝	4	
65	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		25	59¾	59½	5	
23⅞	10⅝	WhelFr .40a	12	5	21¾	21⅝	21	
31⅞	14⅛	WheelPit Stl		25	22⅜	21⅛	21	
60	51	WhelPit pf6		z60	57	57	5	
50¾	41	WhelPit pf5		z110	48	47	4	
34⅝	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	19	297	32¼	31½	3	
25½	8¾	WhitCon .90	6	191	22⅛	22	2	
12½	5	White Mot		81	7⅝	7½	7	
5⅝	⅜	Whittaker	36	655	5½	5¼		
15	7¾	Wickes .50r		726	11⅞	11	1	
6⅝	2⅝	WiebdtSt .38	12	1	5¾	5¾		
37⅝	22½	WillmsCos 1	5	228	27	26½	2	
7½	4½	WilshrO .10e	10	21	7⅛	6⅞		
41⅝	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	15	31	41¼	40½	41	
54	37	WinnDix B			53⅛	53⅛	5	
9½	3⅛	Winnebago		105	7⅞	7¾	7	
30	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	191	25¾	25¼	2	
90	79	WisE pf7.75		z700	89	88¾	8	
19⅝	15½	WisGas 1.70	9	49	17¾	17½	1	
28¼	24⅝	WisG pf2.55		10	27¼	27¼		
18½	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	8	4	16½	16⅜	1	
29½	7¼	Witco 1.20	11	4	27⅞	27½	27	
6⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	21	14	6⅛	6		
19½	6¾	Wometco .60	9	55	17¾	17⅝	17	
25	3	WoodCp .07e	4	38	8⅝	8	8	
19⅛	12¾	Woods Pet	6	10	17	16¾	17	
25⅛	9⅝	Woolwth 1.20	9	235	23½	23	2	
38	21	Wolw pf2.20		4	34⅝	34⅝	34	
6⅝	2⅝	World Airw	8	17	5⅞	5⅜		
71⅝	41¾	Wrigly 2.40a	9	9	65⅛	65	6	
9½	3⅛	Wurlitzr .05e	58	2	9¼	9¼		
6⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		72	6¼	5⅞		
X								
87⅞	46⅝	XeroxCp 1	20	1307	63¼	62	6	
12½	6⅝	Xtra Inc	88	11	10⅝	10⅝	1	
Y								
12	4⅝	Yates Ind		3	9¼	9⅛		
13	8⅝	YngSDr .60a	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	1	
Z								
25⅝	9¾	ZaleCorp .80	8	14	21⅞	21¾	2	
16⅝	1⅞	Zapata .30b	3	60	12½	12¼	1	
9⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp	838	273	8½	7⅞	8	
38⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	27	266	38¼	37⅜	3	
13½	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	81	13¼	13	1	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the going table are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special dividends or payments not designated as regular identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 5, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2500 Abby Glen	350	345	350	+10
8412abitibi	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
2300 Acklands	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
6200Agnico E	$5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
31629Alta Gas A	$13½	13	13⅛	— ⅜
225 Alta Nat	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
200 Algo Cent	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
800 Alliance B	360	360	360	—10
280 Alminex	$5½	5½	5½	
300Argus C pr	$15	15	15	+ ⅝
10785 Atco A	$15¾	14¾	15¾	+ 1
6280BP Can	$10¾	10½	10¾	
16500 Banister C	$8¼	8	8¼	— ¼
4906 Bank N S	$40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
500Baton B	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8759Bell Canad	$46	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
2930Beth Cop A	$13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
1250Block Bros	400	395	395	— 5
4100 Bralor Res	255	246	246	— 6
580 Bramalea	$6½	6½	6½	
10094 Brameda	198	195	195	— 4
1100 Brenda M	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2100 Bridger	440	435	440	— 5
2280 BC Forest	$22¼	22	22	— ⅛
1215 BC Phone	$12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
2000 Brunswk	455	440	440	—10
500 Budd Auto	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
248 Burns Fds	$11	10⅞	11	
200 Cad Frv	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1870 Cal Pow A	$28	27½	27½	— ⅝
16235 Camflo	$11⅜	11⅜	11½	
400 Campau A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2500 C Nor West	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	
610 C Pakrs C	$22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
1725 Can Perm	$19¼	19	19	— ¼
2000 C Tung	290	290	290	— 2
170 C Cablesy	$15¾	15¼	15¾	— ¼
1541Cdn Cel	$7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
6453 CI Bk Com	$27	26½	26¾	
4205 Cdn Tire A	$50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
950 C Ulties	$11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
100Canbra	390	390	390	
1350 Cassiar	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
7500Celanese	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
3400 Chieftan D	$9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
10 CHUM	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
3900 Coch Will	39	37	37	— 2
1100 C Holiday I	350	340	350	
2700 Con Bldg	253	250	253	+ 3
7425 Con Distrb	405	370	370	—35
3365 Cons Gas	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
210 Conwest	375	375	375	—10
4700 Craigmt	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7050Crush Intl	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1582 Denison	$60⅝	59	59⅝	— ⅞
7800 Dicknsn	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
2845 Dofasco A	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	
1035 Dom Store	$17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
150 Du Pont	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1100 Dylex L A	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
11610 East Mal	249	240	241	+ 6
400 Electro A	460	450	450	—20
500 Emco	$9⅝	9	9	
48892 Falcon C	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
2072 Falcon	$34½	34	34½	+1¼
1600 Fed Ind A	$6	5⅞	6	
200 Francana	$8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
163 Fraser A	$22	22	22	
1200 G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
77400 Gnt Mascl	182	170	180	+17
8600 Gibraltar	$7	6¾	6⅞	
250 Goodyear	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
2000 Granduc	163	160	160	
1321 Gt Oil Sds	$5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1300 GL Paper	$28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ½
620 Gt W Life	$59½	58	59	+ 2
400 Hambro C	240	240	240	
1300 Hawker S	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	
525 Hayes D A	$7¾	7½	7½	
1349 H Bay Co	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
100 Hur Eri A	$25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
1326 IAC	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	
781 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
1122 Int Mogul	288	275	283	+ 3
11675 Intpr Pipe	$14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
325 Inv Grp A	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
225 Jannock	$6	6	6	
8850 Kaiser Re	$11⅝	11½	11½	
5700 Kaps Tran	220	217	220	
378 Kerr A A	$11⅝	11½	11½	
1200 Koffler A	480	480	480	+ 5
1930 Labatt A	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
24000 LOnt Cem	420	410	420	+15
134 LL Lac	160	160	160	— 5
25 Lob Co A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6000 Lob Co B	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
875 Loeb M	310	305	310	+10
14290 MB Ltd	$22½	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
260 M Lf Mills	$27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
1750 Matsmi A	$17	17	17	
150 Met Stor A	$15	15	15	+ ½
7607 Moore	$46½	46⅛	46½	+ ¼
300 Murphy	$5	5	5	
70 Nat Trust	$15	15	15	— 1
8850 Noranda A	$34¾	34	34½	
16267 Norcen	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
3725 Nowsco W	$11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
520 OSF Ind	385	385	385	
900 Orchan A	270	270	270	
2450 Oshawa A	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23600 Pamour A	475	445	465	+15
2550 PanCan P	$20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
137 Patino N V	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	
843 Pine Point	$31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
250 Pitts C	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
4668 Placer	$22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
108444 Que Sturg	157	148	150	
200 Rayrock	82	82	82	+ 7
100 Redpath A	$24	23⅞	24	— ¼
1000 Reed Oslr A	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6000 Reichhold	$23	22⅞	22⅞	
8750 Revnu Prp	81	80	80	— 1
50 Rothman	$17½	17½	17½	— ¼
14 Scotts	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
9099 Shell Can	$16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
13097 Sherritt A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
1100 Siebens	$11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
4000 Sigma	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13466 Simpsons	$7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
1968 Simpson S	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
200 Slater Stl	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ¼
400 Slaf W Can	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
985 Southm A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	
2527 Stelco A	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
3150 Steep R	215	205	205	—10
22950 Sundale O	$8⅞	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
7000 Tara	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
10326 Teck Cor A	430	400	425	+25
22265 Teck Cor B	345	310	345	+40
100 Tex Can	$28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
3000 Thom N A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
8680 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
9931 Tor Star B	$18	17½	18	+ ½
576 Traders A	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
2341 Trans Mt	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
31780 TrCan PL	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
7650 UGas A	$8⅛	8	8⅛	
1006 U Keno	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
13750 U Siscoe	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
3300 Upp Can	125	123	123	
200 Van Der	390	350	390	+15
1000 Vestgron	$16⅝	16	16	
4200 Voyager P	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
12975 Wstburne	$12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
3000 West Mine	275	264	264	—11
1000 Westnhse	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
7150 Weston	$18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
9080 Willroy	113	113		
50 Woodwd A	$21¾	21⅝		
5760 Yk Bear	247	242		
400 Yukon C	150	150		

Total sales 2,862,715 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low
605 Algoma	$ 25⅛	25
128 Asbestos	$ 26⅝	26⅝
1597 Bank Mont	$ 16	15⅞
100 Basic Res	$ 8⅛	8⅛
1400 Bombard	290	280
280 Brinco	410	410
2544 CAE Ind	$ 11½	11⅛
912 Can Cement	$ 11¼	10⅞
28000 Cdn Indust	$ 23½	23⅛
601 Canron	$ 21½	21⅛
1321 Con Bath	$ 36⅛	36
115 Crn Zell A	$ 18¼	18¼
26212 Fncl Col	214	200
6351 Imasco	$ 27¼	27⅛
9?? Ivaco	$ 10	10
400 Molson A	$ 17⅞	17⅞
945 Power Cp	$ 10⅛	10⅛
210 Price Co	$ 16	16
1572 Royal Bank	$ 29	28⅞
484 Roy Trust A	$ 23⅝	23⅛
100 Trizec	$ 13⅛	13⅛

Total sales 539,875 shares.

Currency Rates

March 5, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss
Amsterdam	2.6935	5.4020	104.32*	59.3050*	.33.74y	—	6.8080*	103.?
Brussels (c)	39.343	79.04	15.26	8.7095*	4.64*	14.623	—	15.2?
Frankfurt	2.5705	5.1012	—	56.88*	3.310x	95.27*	6.539*	99.?
London (z)	1.9845	—	5.075	8.975	1,591	5.37	78.15	5.1?
Milan	798.25	1,601.20	309.0	176.37	—	296.50	20.261	307.?
Paris	4.5350	9.0756	175.275*	—	5.6667x	168.0*	11.4920*	174.6?
Zurich	2.5845	5.1315	100.52*	57.25*	0.3238*	95.31*	6.58*	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1915; Escud... Israeli £: 7.38; Peseta: 66.815; Schilling: 18.485; Sw. krona: 4.4020; Yen... Belgian financial franc: 40.35; Canada $: 0.9888; Hong Kong $: 5.001...

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units ... (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

How Value Line can help you achieve your own investment goals

...Efficiently and with a Minimum Expenditure of Your Own Time

Say your goals are: 7%-up yields... above average safety...plus the possibility of doubling within 3 to 5 years.

Recently we ran an "elimination scanning" of the 1600 stocks regularly covered by The Value Line Investment Survey to see how many stocks would "come through" for you *if you are this kind of investor.*

(a) You want stocks offering generous Yields of 7% or higher.
(b) You want stocks of superior Safety, which have demonstrated strong resistance to "yo-yo" price fluctuations.
(c) You want stocks which *also* offer rationally estimated Appreciation Potential of 100% or more in the next 3 to 5 years.
(d) You want stocks whose Market Performance in the next 12 months is likely to compare favorably with the market as a whole.

The small number of stocks that survive this elimination are the kind you can buy with some confidence even in today's market. But before looking at specific results, let us show you how easy it is, using Value Line, to pinpoint the stocks which best fit ANY set of investment objectives.

SUMMARY OF ADVICES

Every week—for EACH of 1600 stocks—Value Line's *Summary of Advices* presents these continually updated key evaluations and ratings:

- Estimated Yield in the next 12 months, based on dividends we estimated in the year ahead as a percentage of the stock's recent price.
- Rank for Investment Safety—from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest)—based on each stock's price volatility around its own long term trend.
- Appreciation Potential in the next 3 to 5 years—based on each stock's estimated per share earnings, P/E, and price range in that future time span.
- Rank for Probable Market Performance in the next 12 months—from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest)—*relative* to all 1600 stocks under review.

With the foregoing, you can currently compare any of the 1600 stocks against any or all of the rest under review on the basis of *compatible measurements* of value.

THE ELIMINATION PROCESS

Getting back to the investment criteria set forth earlier, The Value Line Investment Survey (Jan. 16) shows that of the 1600 stocks under review...

- 316 stocks currently provide Yields of 7% and up;
- Of these 316 stocks, 175 *also* offer Appreciation Potential of 100% or more, based on the midpoint of their estimated average price ranges 3 to 5 years hence;
- Of these 175 stocks, 50 are *also* ranked 1 (Highest) or 2 (Above Average) for Safety;
- Of these 50 stocks, 28 are *also* ranked Average or better (3, 2 or 1) for Probable Market Performance in the next 12 months relative to the other 1600 stocks. The others are ranked 4 or 5 and would best be avoided for the time being.

Caution: Not every stock will always perform in accordance with its Value Line rank for Performance, but such a high percentage have in the past, for reasons that are logical and can not be explained by chance, that you can reasonably expect to get better-than-average results by using the Value Line methods to achieve your own objectives.

With Value Line's new *Summary of Advices* on 1600 stocks (a regular part of the service) coming to you each week, you can readily sort out the stocks *currently* most appropriate for you. Then, we suggest you review the latest Value Line full-page Report on each before making your final decision.

You then will have incorporated into your own decision-making process, and with a minimum expenditure of your own time, thousands of hours of professional research. Let Value Line's seventy research analysts, its forty years of experience and its high-speed computers do your spade work for you.

COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH

Each of the 1600 stocks under review is the subject of a comprehensive new full-page Report every 13 weeks in a regular rotation. You receive about 125 new Reports each week—1600 every 13 weeks. Each such stock Report gives you a concise analysis of recent developments and future prospects, a 10-year month-by-month price-and-volume chart and 23 series of vital financial and operating statistics going back 10 to 15 years and estimated 3 to 5 years ahead.

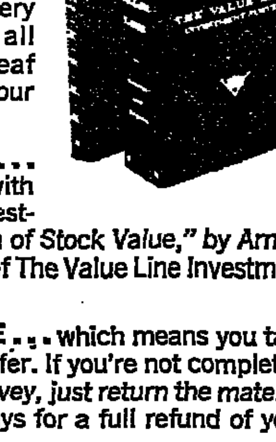
The regular weekly Value Line Survey also includes the *Selection & Opinion* section—giving Value Line's forecast *of Business and the Stock Market, and the Investment* strategy Value Line recommends currently, with a detailed analysis of an Especially Recommended Stock plus a wealth of investment background including the Value Line Stock Averages.

SPECIAL INVITATION

If no one in your household has subscribed to Value Line in the last two years, we invite you now to receive the complete Value Line Investment Survey—including everything outlined above—for the next 12 weeks for only $45 (almost 50% off the regular rate).

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نقلا عن الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) March 5

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
AAR Cp .30	26	1	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
AbrdMf .40b	25	8	7	7	7	
Aberden Pet	13	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Acme Haml	75	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Acme Prec	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Action .15e	7	10	7	6⅞	7	
Adam Russl	12	46	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
ADM Indust		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	⅛
A&EPlast P	6	57	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Aegis Corp	9	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
AeroFlo .15e	4	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Aeronca Inc	16	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
AffilCap .08t		1	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	
Affil Pub .48	7	4	10½	10⅛	10½	
After Six .16	6	30	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Aiken Ind	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
AirpxEl .40e	8	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Alan Wood		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Alaska Airl	4	31	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	
Alba Waldn	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Allegny Airl		46	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
AllegA pfC 3		3	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
AllegA wtO		10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
AllianT .36e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
AlldArt Ind		270	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
AlldThr 1.40	6	10	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅜
Alpha Ind		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Alramil Cp	6	1	5	5	5	
Altec Corp	15	51	1⅜	1⅛	1½	
Altec Cp wt		7	⅜	9-16	⅜	
AlterFds .50	5	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Alcoa pf3.75		z100	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
AMAX wt		43	9	8⅝	8⅞	
AHessLL wt		101	5-16	¼	¼	
Am Agronc		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
AmBiltrt .50	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
AmBusP .36	14	44	10	10	10	— ⅛
A GarPd .34	7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Amint Picl	5	6	5⅜	5½	5½	
A Israel .25r	5	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
AMaizeA .40	5	27	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
AMaizeB .40	4	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Mf 2.70e	6	2	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— 1
AmMot Inns		17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
AmPetrof 2	8	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
A Precs .20a	8	21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
A SafEq .11t	8	23	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
AmSciEng n	19	170	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— 1⅜
AmTrain Sv	20	6	2	2	2	
AmUtilS .72		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
AMIC Cp	10	101	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
AndreR .28e	11	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Anken .12	10	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Anthony .19t	8	11	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
Applid Data	43	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Aquit Ca .30	19	10	23	23	23	
Ariz CL .10e		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Armac Ent		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ArminCp .12	7	54	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Arrow Elect	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Arundel		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Arwood .40a	5	12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Asamera .25	6	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
AshlOC .20a	8	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Askin Svc	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Aspro .50a	6	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Astrex Inc	52	14	3⅜	3½	3½	
Atalante	4	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
ATI Inc		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Atl Richf wt		33	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
AtlCMB .09e	11	85	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Atlas Cp wt		22	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Augatinc .15	16	15	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Austral Oil	13	28	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Auto Train	14	13	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Automat Rad	70	39	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
AutmSvc .20	6	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
AutoSw .84	17	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
AVC Cp .20e	4	3	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
AVEMC .07	8	12	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Avondal 1.20	15	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
AVX Corp	11	218	8	7¾	8	+ ½
Aydin Cp	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
B						
BadgrMt .50	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
BakerM .15t	8	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
BaldorEl .20	9	13	12⅛	12	12	
BanFd 1.12a		5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
BangPun wt		2	1	1	1	
BanstrCtl Lt	11	33	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
Banner .06	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
Barclay .04	98	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
BarcoCa .12	8	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Barnes Eng		3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Barnwel Ind	31	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Barry R .24t	10	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
BarryWr .40	7	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
Bartell Med		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
Barth Sp .20	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Bartons Cdy		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Barwick ET		7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Bell Ind .08	9	18	3⅝	3½	3½	
Benrus Crp	8	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Berg Ent		14	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
Berg Bruns	18	255	12¾	11¾	12⅛	+ 1⅛
Brg B pf1.15		74	21⅞	19⅞	21⅛	+ 1⅛
BernzOma		20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Bertea .21	8	8	8½	8½	8⅝	
BervenC .12		10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Beverly Ent	27	42	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Bic Pen .36	11	21	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Big Ber 1.32	6	4	29⅜	29	29⅜	
BigDad .20e	6	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
BigVSup .20	5	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	
BinkMf .80a	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
BinnySm .72	7	43	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Blount .10e	7	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bluebird Inc	5	35	4⅞	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
Bodin Ap .40	10	20	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
BoltBer .20		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Bowne .24	9	x35	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
BowVall .10	65	18	17	17	17	
BradRa .10e	6	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
BradfdC .20	13	83	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
BranifAr wt		3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Brascan A 1	4	22	12⅝	12½	12½	
BrewerC .80	11	39	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
BroDart Ind	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
BrooksP .28	5	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
BrownCo wt		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BrnF B .32b	9	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
BRT Rl .30e		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
BRT Rlt wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	+ 1-16
Buell Ind .40	6	3	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛
Bundy 1.08	10	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Burgess Ind	7	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Burnsint .60	7	19	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
Butlerint .50	8	18	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
Buttes G Oil	6	166	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
C						
Cabicom Gn	6	29	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Caldor .25	10	28	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Calcomp		15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Cal Life Cp	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cal PriCm 1	15	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Camco Inc	7	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
CaChbA .25e		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Campin .40b	5	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
CdnExp .GO	10	20	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
Cdn Homstd	17	65	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
CdnHydr .25	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Cdn Merrill	21	1	6½	6½	6½	
Cdn SuprOil	11	15	42¼	41⅝	42¼	
Capehart Cp		255	3	2⅞	2⅞	
CapitlFd .16		20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Carbon .80a	5	26	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	
Caressa .30	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Carnat 1.40	15	73	71¼	70	70⅛	+ ⅞
Carr wt		36	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Carrols Dev		64	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Castle AM 1	4	6	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
CasFd 1.20a		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Castleton In	9	47	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Cavitrn .10e	10	30	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
CDI Corp	14	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
CelluCraft	16	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
CentSec .35e		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cenvill Corn		9	8	8	8	
CerM pfAwi		114	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Certified Cp		17	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Certron Cp		14	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cetec Corp	21	8	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
ChadMill .40	15	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Champ Hom		667	6½	5⅞	6	—
Chartr Med	7	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
CHB Food	5	11	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
Chiefln Dev	29	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
Child World	15	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
Cristian Co	13	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
CIMtgGr wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
Cinerama		17	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
Circle K .32	6	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
CK Pet .05e	11	453	16⅞	15⅛	16½	+ 1
ClarkC .10e	9	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Clarkson .16	7	39	10	9½	9½	
Clausng .48a	4	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
CMI Corp	5	27	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
CMI Inv wt		57	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
Cochen .20e	10	24	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
CoffMat .15r	17	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cohen Hatfd		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Coleinc .12t	27	20	3½	3½	3½	
ColeNat .60	9	17	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Coleman .52	22	71	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
Colon Coml		11	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
ColwellC .28	10	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Cmbustn Eq	10	43	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Com Grp .14	5	22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
ComAll .30a	7	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
CmlMtl .60	5	6	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Comdor BM		25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
CoPsycC .30	8	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Compo Ind		14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
CompuDyn	10	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Comput Inst		3	2½	2⅛	2½	
Comput Inv		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Concher .40	39	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Concrd Fab	5	220	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ 1⅛
Condec Crp	5	63	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Connly Con	6	5	4	4	3⅞	— ⅛
Conroy .05e		25	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Con Oil Gas	9	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Consyne Cp	11	49	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Cont Mater		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cont Tel wt		7	½	½	½	
Cook El .40	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cook Ind .40	4	11	20	20	20	+ ⅛
CookPV .40	7	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Cooper Jar		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cordon Intl		25	4	4	4	
Cousins wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
CorCbl Cem	22	104	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Craig .05e	8	64	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
CrameE .13t	575	27	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Crompton		6	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cross AT .92	13	2	36	36	36	
CrowlyM .40	7	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
CwnCPt .60r	4	58	23	21	23	+ 1⅞
Crown In .20	7	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
CRS Des .12	6	28	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
CruicR .55e	8		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
CrystlO .40e		12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cubic Cp .22	10	29	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Math	18	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
D						
Damson Oil	24	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Danielin .14	8	31	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
Data Dcmnt	7	10	39⅜	39½	39⅜	
Dataprod	12	302	10½	10	10	— ⅛
DayMin .10b		13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
DCL Inc		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
Del Labs .28	8	38	13¼	12⅞	13	— ½
DeltaCp Am		2	1	1	1	
Den Tal Ez	10	16	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Dev Cp Am		34	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Digicon Inc	7	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
DillardSt .40	7	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Diodes Inc		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
DisFab .05e	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Diversey .56	7	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Dixilyn .20e	4	71	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Dome Petrl	11	19	35⅛	35	35	
Donkeny .30	5	34	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
DowneyS .40	5	11	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Driver Harr		2	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
DrgFair .40	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Dunlop .06e	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
DuplxPd .80	5	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Dur Tst .25b	9	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Dynictn .06e	9	39	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
DynAmer	14	135	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
Dynell .14t	22	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
E						
Eagle Cloth		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
EriScheb .40	12	25	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
EarthRes 1	7	44	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
EssonO .10r	15	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
EstrnC 1.40a	7	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Ecodyne	11	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	—
Edgilon .50r	7	25	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ 1⅛
Edmos Cp		39	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Edo Corp	8	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Edwros .40a	6	75	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
EganM .20a	6	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
EnrnhPh .10	9	7	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Elco Ch .02e	9	29	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
ElAudD .21t		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Electrog .80	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Elect Assist	10	3	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
ElecEng .36	7	53	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
ElectrolcA 1	14	4	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
ELT .10e	9	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Ero Ind	23	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
EsqRad .30e	5	16	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
EssexCb .20	7	44	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Etz Lav .09e	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
EvanAr .10r	8	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Execuln .23t	11	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
F						
Fab Ind	6	9	6	5⅞	6	
FabriCtr .12	9	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
FairTex Mil		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Fairfld Nob		23	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
FalconS .80	5	39	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
FaraDolr .16	14	14	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
FanoyF .42t	14	1	10	10	10	
Fash Fabric		12	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
FDI Inc .01e		13	3	3	3	
FedRlty 1.24	11	22	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
Fed Resrces		99	5⅜	5	5	
Felmnt .12a	25	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Felsway .32	7	17	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
Fibrebrd wt		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Fidelco Gth		18	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
Fields Plast		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Film Cp Am		1	4	4	4	
Filmways	8	80	9	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Fst Rlty Inv		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
FstSLSh .12		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Fstmark .24		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
FischrP .48t	12	46	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
Flagstaff	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Flavorland	4	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Fla Capital	7	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Flowers .36	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
FlukeJ .72t	11	63	32⅞	31⅞	32	+ ⅞
Fly Dia Oil	7	327	18⅛	16⅞	17⅝	
FooteM .25e	7	5	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
FordCan 5a	7	z330	91⅜	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
Forest City		20	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Forest Labs	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
FoxStaP .40	10	69	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—
Frantz .64a	7	6	15⅛	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Freanlin .40	9	16	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Friedm .18a	4	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Friend Frst	14	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Frier Ind		39	5½	4⅞	5½	+ 1
Frigtmp .55t	8	32	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Frigitronic	23	10	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
Frischs .30b	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Frontier Air	8	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
FrontAir wt		5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
G						
Gabriel .30	10	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Garan .44a	7	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Garcia Corp		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Garland Cp		3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Nat		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gaynor Staf		20	2⅜	2⅛	2½	
Gearhart .48	7	19	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅞
Gen Ed Svc	8	4	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Gen Employ		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
G Housewar		67	3⅞	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Gen Resrcs		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Genge Inc	10	3	3	3	3	
Geon Ind		109	2½	2⅜	2½	
Gerber Sci		6	4⅛	4	4	
GiantFd .80	5	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
GiantYel .40	84	174	8⅞	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
GIT Rlt Mtg	5	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Gladding Cp		42	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Glasrock Pr	47	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Glatfelter 2	6	5	43½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
GlenDis .23t	10	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Globeind .50	6	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gloucstr En	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gldblatt .24	15	5	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Golden Cycl		26	15⅞	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅞
GoldnW .10e	11	8	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
Goldfield Cp	19	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GoodLS .07r	91	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrich wt		45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
GolmSt .10e	8	19	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
GormR .90b	8	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
GouldIT .42e		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
GrandA .15e	10	5	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
GrandCtl .30		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Gt Am Ind		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
GtBasin Pet	19	117	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Gt Lk Ch .20	19	43	37	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
GtLakR .35r	17	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
GtscotS .10r	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
GreerHy .12	5	8	6½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
GREIT .40	25	2	4	4	4	
Grevhd C	5	31	7⅛	7	7⅛	
GRI Cp .40		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Griesd 1.16e	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Grow C .32b		30	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Gruen Ind	18	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
GSC En .42c		47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
GT Corp		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Guilford .20	6	7	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
GulfMRlt wt		18	3-16	⅛	3-16	+ 1-32
GlfOilCan 1	9	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
H						
HallsMol .46	6	13	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
HampD .15e	5	15	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Hampln Inc	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Hanovr Pen	26	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
HanvrSh .55	6	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Harmm .30b	8	65	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
HartzM .05e	14	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Harvey Grp		1	1	1	1	
Hasbro Ind	26	5	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
Hasting .40	7	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
HawaiA .10	17	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Hearth Chm	10	22	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
HealinM .30	6	6	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
Heinick .05e	11	x44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Her Mai .48	6	7	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
HiShear .27e	14	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Hilhayn .32	8	7	6	6	6	
Hipirnic .20	15	39	12½	12	12	
Holly Corp	5	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Horn Hardrt		13	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
HospM .55e	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
HospMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
Hosp Mtr In	68	23	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Hotelin 1.40	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
HousRon .30	8	x34	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
House Vl .32	6	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
HoustOilM 1	16	1468	39⅝	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
Howell .01e	3	21	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
HubellA 1.40	10	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
HubellB 1.40	10	5	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
HockMtg .20	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
HudB O 1.40	10	2	38⅛	38	38	— ½
Hudson Gen		8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Huffman .40		5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
HurdMlf .05r	5	1	3	3	3	
HuskyO .80	6	22	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Hycal Inc	30	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
HygradFd 1	6	35	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
I						
ICH Cp .32t	10	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
ICM R 1.28e	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
IMC Mg .20	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Imper Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
ImpOil A .80	12	121	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
Inarco		2	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Incoterm A	14	44	18	17	17	— ½
IndplPL pf4		z100	47	47	47	+ ½
Inflight Svc	6	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Instron .20		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys		1762	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
InsSy pf.30e		71	14½	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Integrt Res		13	3	3	3	
Intrmadco	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
InflAlum .30	7	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Intl Banknot	14	44	1⅜	1⅛	1½	
Intl Cour .24	17	6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
InFuneral S	6	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
IntSeaw .05e	13	5	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Intl Stretch		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
IntSyCon .25	8	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Interphoto		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Interpool	5	20	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Interway Cp		91	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
InvDivers A	8	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
InvestRlt Tr		10	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Ionics Inc	17	8	16⅛	15⅛	16	
IroqBrd .16	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Irvinind .16t	6	17	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ISC Finl .30	9	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
ITI Corp	31	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
J						
Jaclyn .36a	5	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Jamswy .11t	9	42	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Jeannet .20b	6	3	12⅛	12	12	
Jetronic Ind	9	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
John Pd .30	14	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Juniper Pet	10	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
K						
K Tel In .15e	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Kaisrind .26	4	154	11⅛	10⅞	11	
KaneMill wt		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
KnGE pf4.50		z200	51⅛	50½	51	+ ⅜
Kavanau		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
KayCp .02e	9	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Ketchm .10r	5	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Kewane .48a	8	304	23	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅝
KeysInd .30	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Kin Ark Crp	18	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
King Opticl		39	2	2	2	
KingRd .15e	18	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Kirbyin .22c	5	11	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Klt Mfg		25	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Kleinerts		19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
KnickT .05e	7	17	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Kollmor .50	14	12	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
KuhnStr .10	9	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
L						
LaBarge .06	5	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
LafyRad .36	10	24	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
Lake Shore	27	18	2¾	2 9-16	2 9-16	— 1-16
LaMaur .20	12	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
La QuintaM	9	1	9	9	9	
LaTour Bck	26	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
LeeRon .28a	8	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Leath Co .36	10	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
LeeEnt .44	11	28	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Lee Natl		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Pres	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
Leigh Pr .40	10	11	10⅛	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Levittin .20	7	18	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
LewisBF .24	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Liberty Fab	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Lilli Ann .22	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
LilyLynn A	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Lincoln Am	22	58	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Lloyds Elec		28	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
LodgoS .12e	7	33	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Lohmn .80a	9	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
LoewThe wt		103	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Logistic .12c		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
LouisCa 1.20	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
LSB Ind .14t	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
LTVCorp wt		44	2⅛	2½	2½	
Lundy Elec	18	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Lynch Corp		21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
M						
Macrod Ind		175	1⅛	1	1	
ManatdT .10	85	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Marinduq B	75	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Marlene Ind	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Marshall Fd		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Marshal Ind	6	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Masind .20e	9	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
Masnelln .30	5	3	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	
MaulBro .10	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Maule Ind		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
McCro wt n		24	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
McCalO .21t	13	211	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
McDonh .70	6	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
McIntsh .50	6	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
McKeon Cn		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Means FW	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Medal Grp		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
Medco Jwly	6	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
MediaGn .34	9	6	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
Megpint .16	6	132	16	15	15⅞	— ⅛
Metrocare		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Metro Grig		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Mich Genl		14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
MichSug 1a	2	37	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
Micklbry .16	6	13	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
Midld Co .10		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
MidlGls .24b	6	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Milgo Elect	8	27	17⅛	17	17	
Miller H		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
MillerWo .40	14	21	44	43	43	— ⅛
Mil Roy .20e	12	21	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
MoPac 1.20	7	254	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ 2⅛
Mitchll 1.57t	6	54	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ½
Mite Cp .16	8	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Modern Md	7	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Molycrp wt		28	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Moog .60	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Morton S .32	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
MotisSup M	5	2	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
MPB Cp .70	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
MultiAm .20	24	72	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
N						
Napco .06e	7	2	6	6	6	
Nat Alfalfa	15	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Nat CSS	12	32	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
N Distr .716	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
NatHlth Enf	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Natind wt		35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
NKinney Cp		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
NMedEn .24	6	42	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Nat Paragon	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Na Patent	49	277	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Silver	375	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
NatwHo .28	14	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
NENuclr .40	14	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
NHamp .50e	14		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
New Idria	12	132	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Newpark Rs	14	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
N Proc .75e	12	86	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
NYTimes .60	14	12	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
NewbE .16b	4	6	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Nexus .14t	11	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
NiagFSv .44	6	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Noel Indust	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Nolr Cp	110	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Nortek Inc	6	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
NorAm Roy	7	38	9	8⅞	8⅞	
NorCdn Oils	12	65	6⅜	6½	6½	
N IPS pf4.25		z70	50	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
Novo Corp		6	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Nuclear Dat	7	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
O						
Oakwd Hom	11	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Offshore Co	4	2	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Ohio Art .24	15	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
OhioB 1.40a	4	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Olla Ind	8	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
OnLine Sys	19	26	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
OOkiep Cop		z500	38⅛	38	38	— ½
Originala		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
OrioleHo .20	5	5	6	6	6	
Ormand Ind	18	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
OSullvn .50b	7	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Outdr Sport	10	42	6	5½	6	+ ½
Oxford Fst		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Ozark Air		144	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
P						
P&F Indust		39	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
PGE6pf 1.50		9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
PGE5pf 1.25		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
PGRd pf1.25		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
PG pfA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
PG 9.2pf2.32		3	25	25	25	
PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
PGE 8pf 2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
PG 9.4pf.37		3	26	25⅛	26	
P 10.46pf2.62		29	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
PNwTel 1.20	9	x10	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Pac PL pf 5		z150	55⅛	54	54	
PallCorp .24	17	42	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Palomr Finl		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
PanOcean O	133	928	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
Pandl Bradf	7	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Pantast .10e	5	2	4	4	4	
ParkCh .48a	7	1	9⅛	9½	9½	
Park El .10e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Parsons .75e	6	22	26	25⅛	25⅞	
Pat Fashion	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Patagonia		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
PatoCG .45e	8	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
PatrkP .86t	7	35	9⅛	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
PeerTu .20a	18	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Pamcor Inc	7	9	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
PenEnM .60	8	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Pa Eng .68t	8	257	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
PenTr 1.20b	7	5	28	28	28	+ ⅛
PenobS .05e	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Pantron Ind	11	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
PepBoys	7	3	23⅛	23¼	23½	— ⅛
PepCom .44	4	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
PerinlCp .36	5	2	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
Permaner		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Pertec Corp	6	35	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Petro Lewis		14	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
Phil LD .56r	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Phoenix Stl		20	4⅛	4	4	
PicNPay .16	9	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Piedmont In		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
PlonTx .85e	4	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
PltDeMoin		4	19⅜	19⅛	19½	
PittWVa .56a	10	2	6	6	6	
Pittway .90	14	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Plant Ind	38	35	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Plantrnc .12	12	47	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Plaza Rlt In		8	2	1⅞	2	
Plaza Rlt wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
PlyGem .51t	29	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pneumo .80	5	73	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Pokron Pd		17	2	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Polychr .29t	14		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pratt Lbm 1	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Pratt Rd .30	9	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Prent Hall 1	13	176	25	24⅛	24⅛	
PresRealt B		10	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
Presley Cos		722	14⅛	13	13⅞	+ 2⅛
PropCT 1.20	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
ProvGas .80	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
PrdRIE .10e	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PrudBdg .24	8	102	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
PSCol pf4.25		z25	53	53	53	— 1
Pulte Hmes	46	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
PuntaGrd Is	16	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
R						
Racon .20a	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Ranchrg Ex	12	68	15½	15	15	— ⅛
RangrO Can	47	84	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ 1⅛
Ransbrg .80	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
RapdAm wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Rath Pack		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RaymPr .40	29	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
RB Indust	10	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
RealEsl 1.40	12	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
RitIncT .71e	22	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
RitRef 1.94e	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
REDM Cp	8	5	2	2	2	
Reeves Telc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Refrig Trns	10	1	6	6	6	
RegalBel .40		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Rel Grp wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Rem Ar .80a	7	34	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
RepMtln wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
RepNY .88	4	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
ReschCll .08	21	119	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Resistflx .50	9	18	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Resrtsintl A	3	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Rest Assoc		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
RET Inc Fd		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
RET pf4.38		4	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
Rex Noreco		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
RH Med Svc	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Ribiet Prod		7	4	4	4	— ⅛
Richford In		29	3⅛	3	3	
Richton .05e	5	8	6⅛	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Riley Co	5	5	14	14	14	— ⅛
RioAlgm 1	15	4	34⅛	34	34	— 1
RisdonM .36	33	186	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
RLC Corp	15	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Robintech	15	28	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
Roblin Ind	4	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Rockway .88	7	2	10	10	10	
Rocor Intl	19	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Rogers Corp		4	14	13⅞	14	
Ronco Telep	6	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Rossmor Co		1	4	3⅞	4	
Rossmor wt		6	5-32	5-32	5-32	+ 1-32
RSC Indust	11	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Ruddick Cp	11	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Rusco Ind		41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Russell .80	5	29	19⅞	19⅛	19	— ⅛
Rust Cft .40	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
RyanH .40	15	105	24	24	24	
Ryersn Hay		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
S						
SafiranSy A	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Salem .10t	5	9	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Sambos .32	18	148	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
SDleG pf.88		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
San JW 2.60	7	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
Sargent Ind	13	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Sargt pf2.25		z300	25	24½	25	+ ½
Saturn Airw	3	9	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Saundr L .20	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Schiller Ind	14	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Schrader .25	7	16	6⅛	6	6	
Sci Mgt .09e		10	3	3	3	— ⅛
Sci Atlanta	14	29	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Scrivner .68	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
SbdAlMil .40	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Sealectr Cp	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Seaport Cp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SeasnAll .20	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Sec Mtg Inv		86	1⅞	1½	1½	
SelasCp .07e		2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Seligm Asso		2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
SeligLatz .1b	7	5	21	21	21	— ⅛
Semtch .18t	9	22	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Servisco .30	37	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Servo Corp	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Servotr .10r		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
SG Sec .51e		26	1⅞	1½	1½	
ShaerS .15e	11	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Shawin .50b	12	4	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
ShearH .20e	5	106	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
Shelter Res		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Shnandh Oil	22	51	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Shn O pf1.25		3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Sherwd Med	13	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Showbot .80	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
ShulmTr En		46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Sierrcin .20	9	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Sigmal .15e	8	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
SikesCp A		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Silo Inc		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Simkins .60	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
SkyCity .05r	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
SMD Ind	5	7	2½	2½	2½	
Solitron		56	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Sonder Brdc	6	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Sorg Paper		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Soundsn .40	11	27	19	18⅛	18⅛	
SoestCap .60	11	1	7	7	7	
SC 9.2pf 2.30		405	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
SC 8.8pf 2.21		5	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
SC 5.2pf 1.30		19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
SC 4.2pf 1.06		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
SouRoyl 1.20	16	201	58	53⅛	57⅛	+ 4⅛
Sowest Airl	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Spartek .30	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Specty Rest	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Spector .10e		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Spectro .12t	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Spelzmn Ind		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Spencer .04e		22	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Spancr F .32	5	22	9⅛	9	9	
Splentex .48	14	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
SSP Ind .24	8	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
StdCont .11r	4	34	6⅛	6	6⅛	
StdCoosa .90	14	5	16½	16⅛	16½	
Std Metl .50t	8	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
StdMotA .42	8	45	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ½
StdPac Corp	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
StdProd 1.10	6	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
StdShrs .40r		1	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
Stange .10	22	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
StarSup .68a	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
StarrtHo .30	9	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Steelmt .23r	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Stepn Ch .52	8	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Sterl Electr	10	141	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅜
Stevcsknit	244	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
STP Cp .40e	13	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
StrutW .1ue	12	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Sommit Org	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SupFdSv .32	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Supercr .10e	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Supiodl .12b	12	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Sup Surg Mf	10	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Susquhana		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Susquhan pf		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
SW Ind 1	5	2	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
Synaloy .10r	6	4	6½	6½	6½	
Syntex .40	14	975	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
Sysco Cp .28	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
System Eng		42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
T						
Tandy Brnd	15	43	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Tasty 1.08a	6	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Tech Sym		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Techcl Oper		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Techcl Tape	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Techfrl .10e	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Telon R .20a	14	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
TeleCom Cp	6	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Telex Cp wt		10	½	½	½	
Tenna Corp		102	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Tenneco wt		1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
TennFS .40e		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Tenney Eng	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Tensor Cp		2	2	2	2	
Teradyn Inc	117	23	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ 1
TerraC .60a	4	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
TesoroPt wt		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
TxPL pf4.56		z50	56	56	56	+ 1
Texstar .22t	11	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Textron wt		14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
TFI Co Inc		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Thriftimt A		5	7½	7½	7½	
Tidwel Ind		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Tiffanyl .20	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
Timple Ind	17	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Tokheim .40	8	10	14	13⅞	14	
ToIEd pf 10		z50	103½	103	103	— 1⅛
ToppsGu .20	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Torin Cp .60	28	5	11½	11½	11½	
TotglPfl NA	8	56	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Tracor Inc	9	120	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Trans Lux		5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Trico Ind	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Tubos Mex	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Tuffco .20e	13	24	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Turbodyne	10	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Turnr C 1.32	6	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
TwinFair In	13	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
U						
U&I 1.20a	7	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
UIP Cp .12a	8	90	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
UNA .10a		20	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Unimax Grp		7	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
UnAirPd .56	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Un Asbestos	34	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
UnBrand wt		52	13-16	¾	13-16	
UnCosF .48b	8	3	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
Unit Foods	15	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
UnNat Corp		222	1	1	1	— ⅛
Un Nat wt n		15	3-16	3-16	3-16	— 1-16
U Piece Dy		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
UnRltT .52e	9	222	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
UnRltT wt		65	⅛	⅛	⅛	
US Ban Trst		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
US Filtr .24	8	217	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
US LsgRl E		38	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
US LsgR wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1-16
USNat Rsrc	5	20	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
US Radium		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
US Redu .60	5	28	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
USRbR .60a	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Unitek .20	16	15	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Unity Buy S	8	158	14⅛	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Univ Contnr		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
UnivRs .08e	8	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
UnivRun .36	6	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
UV Ind wt		19	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
V						
VallesSt .62t	9	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Valmac .70	3	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Valspar .24	9	2	5	5	5	
ValuLin .01e		12	2½	2⅛	2½	
VanDorn .36	9	25	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Varo Inc	8	97	11	10½	10⅞	+
Veecolns .32	16	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Verit Ind	82	82	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
VermtA .40b	11	21	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
Vernitron	10	98	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Vesely Co	61	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Viatech Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Vikoa Inc		33	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Vintage Ent		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Vishay Intrt	6	11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Voplex .68		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Vulcan Corp		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Vulc Inc .36	4	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
W						
WanMg .10a	8	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Wacknht .40	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
WadelEq .10	27	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Walnoco Oil	11	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WalcoN .40b	6	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
WallacS .20e	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
WarC pfC.05		47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
WRIT 1.20	11	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Weld Tu Am	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WTex pf4.40		z100	53	53	53	+ 1
Westats Ptl	10	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Westby Fsh		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
WstFlnl .15a	5	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
WstPac I wt		71	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Whippny .60	12	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Whitaker .34	22	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Whitehal Cp	5	30	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
WhitingCo 1	6	6	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Whittakr wt		177	1	⅞	1	+ 3-16
Wichita Ind	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Willc Gibb		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Wmhous .30	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
WilsonBr .20	12	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Winkimn .60	7	26	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Wis P pf4.50		z10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
Woll HowB		5	3	3	3	— ⅛
Wood Ind		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Wolces Ctl	6	24	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Work Wr .60	21	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Wrather Cp		83	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Wright Har		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WTC Air .10		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WUI Inc .60	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
WyleLeb .24	11	20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Wynnin .15e	9	116	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
WymBn .50a	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
X						
Xonics Inc	47	29	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Y						
YooHoo .10c	10	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Z						
ZeroMfg .28	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Zimmr Hom	15	5	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	102.30	102.60	105.60	97.40
Brussels	127.78	127.72	133.03	123.72
Frankfurt	155.84	154.94	155.84	150.34
London 30	404.70	407.60	417.40	381.60
London 500	174.01	175.79	178.83	161.71
Milan	85.59	86.91	91.37	81.23
Paris	111.70	111.80	112.10	100.40
Sydney	N/A	463.55	472.05	444.73
Tokyo (n)	342.90	342.34	342.90	326.38
Tokyo (o)	4,612.59	4,610.28	4,684.26	4,468.06
Zurich	300.50	300.90	304.00	294.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 5, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks.	588
Canon	362	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	155
Dai Nip. Print.	514	Mitsubi Corp.	472
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	441
Fuji Photo	510	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	210	Nippon Elec.	230
Honda Motor	743	Sharp	362
C. Itoh	328	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air L.	1,970	Sony Corp.	2,570
Kansai El. P.	735	Sumitomo Bk.	333
Kao Soap	518	Taisho Marine	291
Kirin Brewery	365	Takeda Chem.	220
Komatsu	369	Teijin	182
Kubota	336	Tokio Marine	578
Matsu Ind.	602	Toray	169
		Toyota Motor	680

* Ex. Div.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	46
Albert Heijn	117.50
Algembank	349
Amrobank	80.10
A'dam	85.10
Fokker	44.80
Heineken	148.30
H.V.A.	49.70
Holl-Am-H	88.10
Hoogovens	66.30
K.L.M	118.20
Nation. Neo	96.30
Pakhoed	130
Philips new	33.20
Robeco	200.50
Rolinco	145
Royal Dutch	118
Unilever	129.50
Van Ommer	228
VerMach	179

Brussels

Arbed	4,185
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	940
Electrobel	5,780
GB-Inno-BM	1,855
Pétrofina	4,265
Hoboken	5,640
Ph Gevaert	1,356
Soc Générale	2,770
Solvay	2,625
Un Minière	1,356

Frankfurt

AEG	99.20
BASF	168
Bayer	146.60
Commerzbk	208.90
Cont Gumm	109.50
Daimler	364
Deemag	179
DeutBank	320.40
DresdeBk	258.50
Hoechst	167.70
Gels Aktien	81.50
Hoesch	69.50
Karlsdt	420
Kaufhof	270
KHD	183
Lufthansa	97
Mannesmann	341.20
Metallgesell	280
Neckermann	97.70
Rheinstahl	113.50
RWE new	150
Schering	346.80
Siemens	311.50
Thyssen	131.70
Veba	117
Volkswagen	152.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.60
Augo-Am cp	£19.00
Barclay Bk	2.85
Beecham G	3.54
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.37
Bowater	1.95
Brit-Am Tob	3.48
Brit Oxyg	0.62½
Brit Pet	5.91
Burmah	0.49
CadburySc	0.49
Chartered	1.40
Courtaulds	1.53
Daggafon	0.06
DeBeer D	2.18
Decca Rec	2.60
Distillers	1.42
Dunlop	0.86
E Mustling	2.72
GEC	1.57
FreeStGed	£17⅞
GKN	3.32
Glaxo Gr	3.73
Gold Fields	1.62
Gt Un St	2.12
Guinness	1.22
Hawker-Sidd	4.27
Hudson Bay	£13.75
Imp Chem	3.88
Imps	0.74
Mark & Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.78
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	1.73
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£33.00
R.T.Z.	1.84
Shell	3.85
Thorn (A)	2.70
Tube Invest	3.46
Union Carb	2.75
Vickers	1.68
War L3½	£26⅝
West Deep	£10 7/16
West Drief	£22.50
West Hold	£22.¾
West Min	1.38
Woolworth	0.66½
ZCI	0.25

Milan

Bastogi	1,219
Erba	1,980
Erc Marelli	522.50
Fiat	1,576
Finsider	278.125
Generali	44,720
IFI	2,348
Italgas	556
Italsider	378
LaRinas	64.25
Montedis	507.50
Olivetti	1,126
Pirelli	983
Snia Visco	1,510
Terni	350

Paris

Air Liquide	403.10
Alimentaire	85.80
BSN	731
Carrefour	2,274
Cim Lafarge	222.60
Citroën	70.50
Cie Bancaire	490
CFP	144.80
CGE	358
CCF	160.90
Ferodo	469.90
Imétal	105
L'Oréal	1,079
Mach Bull	41.80
Michelin	1,488
Moët-Henn	608
Moulinex	314
Paribas	191
PUK	119
Penarroya	57.10
Perrier	119.20
Peugeot	381
Rh Poulenc	117.50
Saclior	72.90
St Gobain	146.20
Suez	284.90
Télémécan	775
Thomson	250
Usinor	73.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	1,600
B Boveri	1,700
Ciba-Geigy	1,645
Cr Suisse	2,750
Fischer	735
HofRochN	10,325
Nestlé	3,520
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	480
Sulzer	2,590
U.B. Suisse	3,575

Market Summaries

March 5, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Litton Ind	477,700	16	— ⅛
Telepromp	463,8000	10⅛	+1⅛
Lockhd Airc	359,900	10⅛	+1⅛
Levitz Frnit	310,500	8⅞	
Massey F	295,490	32	+ ¾
Chrysler	216,300	19⅝	+ ¾
Whittakr	186,3000	5⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Motors	170,9000	68⅛	+ ⅝
Xerox Co	170,600	62⅞	
Technicare	166,900	38	—2⅞
A Medicorp	163,600	7⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	163,200	24⅝	+ ⅛
Ford Mot	158,100	53⅞	+1⅞
Natomas	157,3000	23	—1⅛
Merrill Lyn	156,100	31⅛	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	23.03	24.41
NYSE — —		
Advances	732	430
Declines	713	1073
Unchanged	407	367
Total issues	1852	1870
New 1975-76 highs	53	63
New 1975-76 lows	4	2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	973.55	981.03	965.37	972.92	+ 2.28
20 Trn	205.21	206.75	203.36	205.21	+ 0.35
15 Utl	86.24	86.56	85.25	85.79	— 0.29
65 Stk	297.55	299.66	294.88	297.23	+ 0.44

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	112.27	110.41	111.42	+0.25
15 Railroads	44.14	43.48	43.79	+0.16
60 Utilities	45.68	44.92	45.26	—0.10
500 Stocks	99.88	98.23	99.11	+0.19

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.16	52.84	53.05	+0.10
Industrials	59.25	58.93	59.19	+0.15
Transportation	39.05	38.82	39.05	+0.21
Utilities	34.96	34.86	34.94	—0.02
Finance	51.63	51.25	51.39	—0.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 4	170,446	378,021	2,217
Mar. 3	173,925	404,339	1,903
Mar. 2	181,357	412,989	1,590
Mar. 1	184,462	427,040	2,766
Feb. 27	169,386	445,514	2,194
Feb. 26	207,728	511,012	2,326
Feb. 25	227,805	547,566	1,558

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Instrum Sys	300,400	1⅛	
HoustOil M	173,000	38⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	171,400	6⅛	
PanOcean O	149,700	13⅞	+ ⅞
Syntex Corp	128,400	28⅞	+ ⅛
Presley Co	111,000	15⅞	+4
CK Petrol	70,700	16⅛	+1⅛
Nat Patent	66,100	11	+ ⅞
Kewanee In	45,600	21⅜	—1⅛
Mo Pac RR	45,400	25⅞	+2⅛

Approx total stock sales	4,050,000
Stock sales year ago	2,834,140

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.65	103.09	103.65	+0.47

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Asahi 10¼-80	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	94	95
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-82	102	103
B.N.P. 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Broken Hill 10-90	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	90¼	91¼
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Conf Tel 8¼-85	98½	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99	100
Corning 8½-86	103	104
Cut Ham 8-87	94¾	95¾
Dana 8-87	94¼	95¼
Denmark 9-89	104	106
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Cor 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102¼	103¼
Erap 9¾-85	102½	103½
Ericsson 9¼-85	104¼	105¼
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91	92
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102½	104
Gould 9¾-83	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102	103
Michelin 7½-88	88	89
Miles 9¼-80	103	104
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼
Motorola 8-87	96	97
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91½	92½
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¼	100¼
Norway 9-80	103¼	104¼
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Oslo 8¼-86	98	99
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	103¼	104¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95½	96½
Papua 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Pemex 10¼-82	102¾	103¾
Pennwlt 8-87	95½	96½
QuebecHyd 8½-85	100¾	101¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	100	101
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Queensld 8½-86	96	97
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Richardson 8¾-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	92¾	93¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	98½	99½
Scott 8½-86	102	103
Shell 8-86	100	101
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Skandin 10¼-81	105¼	106¼
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100	101
Sybron 8-87	95½	96½
Tenneco 7½-79	99¼	100¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	89	90
Textron 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
TokioCo 10¼-81	103	104
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7½-87	96	97
Utah 8-87	94½	95½
Volvo 9½-85	100	101
Volvo 8-87	93	94
BroadHale 4¾-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	100	102
Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	67½	69½
Conf Tel 5½-88	82½	84½
Cumm In 6¼-88	85	87
Dart Ind 4¾-88	89	91
EastKodak 4½-88	115½	117½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80½	82½
Firestone 5-88	94	96
Ford 6-86	96½	98½
Ford 5-88	87½	89½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85½	87½
Gen Food 4¾-82	91½	93½
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	81½	83½
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	103	105
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81	83
ITT 4¾-87	76	78
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Matsushita 6¾-90	105	106½
Mitsui 7¼-90	104	105½
McDerm 4¾-87	116	118
Morgan JP 4¾-87	108	110
Nabisco 5¼-88	91½	93½
Owens Ill 4½-87	99	101
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	102½	104½
R.C.A. 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4¾-83	107	109
Revlon 4¾-87	99½	101½
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
UnCarb 4¾-82	127½	129½
WarnLam 4½-87	92	94
WarnLam 4¼-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¾-91	107	109
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Borden 6¾-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	95	97

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.24	91.01	106.25
Previous	100.22	91.03	106.38

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 5, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	49½	49
1st Bk Sy	39¼	40
1stEmp S	10	10¼
1st W F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	21¼	22
U Va Bks	15¼	15¾
Va N Bnk	15¼	16¼
Insurance		
Fid U Lf	19	19½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	5¾	6¾
AVM Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	10	10½
Adv Ros	2½	2⅞
Alberts	8¼	9
Alico Inc	9¾	10¼
Allyn Bac	6¼	6¾
A El Lab	1⅞	2¼
Am Exp	35¼	35¾
Am Finl	7½	7⅞
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅜
Am Great	9⅞	10¼
Am Telev	20¾	21½
Am Wald	10¾	11¼
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	6½	6⅞
Anbeus B	31	31½
Ard May	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWIG	18¾	19¼
Arvida	5⅜	6¼
AsCC Bot	16	16¾
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	4	4½
Bang Hy	14⅛	14⅝
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	7⅛
Bassett F	20¾	21½
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	38	38¾
Bibb Co	8½	8¾
Bird Son	89	92
Birtchr	1⅞	2¼
Bick Hills	19¾	20½
Bonza Ind	4¼	4½
Booz AH	7⅜	7⅞
Braden	4¼	4¾
Briks	11⅞	12⅜
Brks Sca	17½	18¼
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	5⅛	5⅝
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2⅝	3
Canrad H	¾	1
Cap Swst	7¼	7¾
Capln Air	3⅛	3⅝
Cap Tec	2½	3½
Care Cp	2⅞	3½
CenVt PS	13¼	13⅝
Chm Lea	9¼	10¼
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chi Bridg	67	68½
Chltn Cp	6¼	6¾
ChrisSe	129	133
Circle F	2¾	3½
CitznUt A	29¾	30¼
CitznUt B	22¼	28¾
Clark Mf	38½	39½
Clow Cp	7¾	8¼
Colu Vent	1¼	2
Com Clr	14¼	15
Coml Sh	24	25½
Comw Pa	26¾	27½
Con Pap	57¼	58½
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	15¾	16½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5¾	6¼
Data Dgn	6½	6⅞
Data 100	10¼	10¾
Dayt Inc	39	41
Decor In	2¼	2¾
DeKlb Ag	34¾	35¼
Delhi Oil	3	3⅜
DeLux C	28½	29¼
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	31	32
Dewey El	¾	1¼
Diam Cry	18¼	19
Dixn Cru	18	18¾
Doculel	7⅞	8¼
Dollar G	11¼	11¾
Dorch G	9¾	10
Dow Jone	31½	32¼
Doyle DB	11¼	11¾
Dunkin D	6⅛	6⅝
Duriron	25½	26½
Eberl I	3	3½
Eco Lab	29	29½
ElPas El	10	10⅜
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5½	6¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	13¼	13¾
Entwistl	3	3⅜
Equty Oil	17⅛	17⅞
Ethan Al	23½	24¼
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	7	7⅜
Fst Bost	24½	25¼
Ficknr	14	14½
Fla WatU	1	1⅜
Forest O	17½	17⅞
Frmigil	⅝	1⅛
Folomat	17½	18
Frkln Cp	3½	3⅞
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frd Ice	25½	26¼
Ge RIEs	2⅜	3⅜
Gov EFin	8	8⅜
Graph Ch	16¾	17½
Green Mt	10	10½
Grey Adv	9⅜	10¼
Gulf Ilst	12¼	12¾
Gyrodn	3¼	3⅝
Harper R	9⅜	9¾
Henred F	22	22¾
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	13¾	14¼
Horiz Res	1¾	2¼
Huds Pap	27½	28½
Hyatt Cp	6½	6⅞
Hyatt Int	5⅜	5⅞
Ind Nuclr	4½	4⅞
Infra Id	2	2½
Iterc En	8	9
Itrmk In	2⅜	2⅞
Intrmt G	12⅞	13⅜
InBk Wsh	3¾	4¼
IaSou Ut	23	23½
Jamsby	15¼	16
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Josly M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	2⅜	2¾
Kaisr Stl	45½	46½
KaisStl pf	18¼	18¾
Kalvar	2⅜	2¾
Kaman A	23½	24¼
Kamps A	9⅛	10⅛
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅜	2⅞
Kear Tr	7¼	7¾
Kelly Svc	17½	18¼
Keuff Ess	16	17
Keye Flb	22¾	23½
Kay CusF	7⅛	7⅝
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	17	18
Lace In	24⅝	25½
Land Res	1¼	1½
Lin Bcast	15¼	16
Log Etr	2⅞	3⅜
Madis G	13⅛	13⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1½
Mallcr	49	50
Manor C	3	3⅜
Marlt Frt	3½	4
Maui LP	9½	9¾
McCor	37	37¾
McQuay	16	16¾
Measur	15⅛	15⅝
Medtrn	30	30¾
Merid In	1⅝	2½
Mdlsx W	14	15
Midld Ca	2⅝	2⅞
Midw Gt	13½	14¼
Millipr	48	50
Mier In	2⅝	3⅛
Min Gas	19⅝	20¼
Miss Vl G	13¾	14¼
Mrs S Pie	16¼	17¼
Mof Col	5⅞	6¼
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	11½	16½
Motch M	4	5
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	11½	12¼
Narag Co	6½	7¼
Nat G&O	9¼	10½
Nat Lib	4⅝	5¼
N SacRsh	4¼	4¾
Natnw Rl	4½	5½
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	24	24¼
Niels B	23⅞	24⅝
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	20¾	21
Norlrp Ki	13¼	13¾
NW NatG	8¼	8¾
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Co	16	16½
Ogilvy M	22¾	23½
Ohio Ferr	19	20
Oil Shale	3⅜	3⅞
Ormont	5⅛	5⅝
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅞
Over NA	7⅜	8
Pabst Br	23¾	24¼
PacGa R	26	26¾
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parka H	3⅝	4⅛
Pauley P	5⅛	5½
Pearl Mf	14¼	15⅛
Pa Enter	15⅛	15⅞
PnzlOil B	10⅛	11
Pepsi BW	10¼	10¾
Petrs H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	79	80½
Pettibon	25¼	26¼
Philip L	12½	12¾
Piedmt A	4⅜	5¼
Pinkrtn	34¾	35½
Pio HiB	28⅛	28⅝
Pistili	1¾	2¼
Possis Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	10⅞	11¼
P Benef	21½	22½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Ins	3	3⅜
Rage Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	226	231
Raymnd	11½	12¼
Recog Eq	8	8¼
Road Ex	47	47¾
Robin M	13⅛	15
Roselon	4¼	4⅝
Rouse	5⅛	5⅝
Rus St ov	15	15¾
Sedler	2¼	2¾
Sca Dat	3	3¼
Scripps H	23	24½
Sels Delt	1⅝	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅛
Seven U	35	35¾
Sap Tls	31¼	32¼
SolldSt Sc	6	7
S Cal Wat	12¼	13
Sw Gs Cp	10⅛	10¾
Sw El Sv	15	15¾
Stadyn	18¾	19½
Std Regis	17	17¾
Stan HPd	14⅛	16¼
Sterig Str	5¼	6
Strawb Cl	27½	29
Sugdal F	1½	2
Super El	6⅛	6½
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	35½	36½
Taylr Wl	15	15½
Tech Pub	8¼	9¼
Tecum P	42½	44½
Tenant	29½	31½
Tlfy Co	8⅛	9⅛
Treso O	10⅞	11⅜
Trico Pd	30	31½
Trit, OG	2⅛	2½
Tyso F	16	16½
U McGil	12¾	13¼
us bnknt	6⅝	7
US TrkL	14⅛	15⅛
Up Pe P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	9	10
VaD Air	7⅛	8
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6⅛	7
Ventre	21¾	22¾
Wads Pu	10⅞	11⅜
Wsh NG	11¼	12¼
Webb Re	6½	7
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	7¼	7⅝
Weldlr	1⅞	2½
Weling M	9¼	9¾
Well Gar	4⅜	5
Welsbch	4⅜	5½
Wstn Mtg	1⅞	2⅜
Westmd	45⅜	46½
Wisc PL	16⅞	17¼
Wdwrd L	27⅛	27⅞
Wright W	5	5⅝
ZionUt B	19¾	20¼

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—53

Allegh Lud	Fansteel	Mead pf B
Allis Chalm	FederDStr	MoPac pf
BangP pfC	Gen Motors	Moore McC
Blair John	Gleasn Wks	North Telec
Champ Int	Grainger W	OhE 4.40pf
Chain 1.20pf	GrtLkDred	Pnwlt 2.50pf
Chi Eastill	GifWn pf D	Pennzl pfB
Chris Craft	Hobart Cp	Scott Fetzer
ChrisC cvpf	Jorgensen	Tappan Co
ChrisC prpf	KC Souind	Teledyne
CluetPea pf	Kidde pfB	Teleprmp
Collins Alk	Kidde pfA	Thom Ind
Cook Unit	LehPrt Cem	US Shoe
Cooper Ind	Levitz Frnit	Warc 1.50pf
Cunn Drug	Lowensin	Wn Pac Ind
Edison Bros	Macy RH	Woynbrg Sh
Elgin Natl	Massey F	Whittakr
Fairch Ind	Mead Corp	

NEW LOWS—4

Amsted wt | SkaggsCos n | Sony Corp | Univar wt

Paris-Lyons Railroad Wins State Approval

PARIS, March 5 (AP).—The French Council of State, the nation's supreme administrative tribunal, has approved construction of an $800-million railroad to carry passengers between Paris and Lyons at speeds of 165 miles an hour by 1981.

In a memorandum rejected this week by the council, several environmental groups claimed the new line was a waste of money and resources and would cause "irreparable damage" to unspoiled Burgundy countryside.

ADVERTISEMENT

CASIO COMPUTER CO. LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the semi-annual report for the six months ended September 20, 1975, of Casio Computer Co., Ltd., will be available in Amsterdam at Bank Mees and Hope N.V. and further at: Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Pierson, Heldring and Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 3rd March, 1976.

ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 8th March, 1976, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 6 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd., each repr. 100 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3.74 net (div. per record-date 11.20.75; gross Yen 5 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75 = Dfls. 0.66 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 100 = Dfls. 0.88) will be deducted.
After 7.1.76 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3.52 net. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

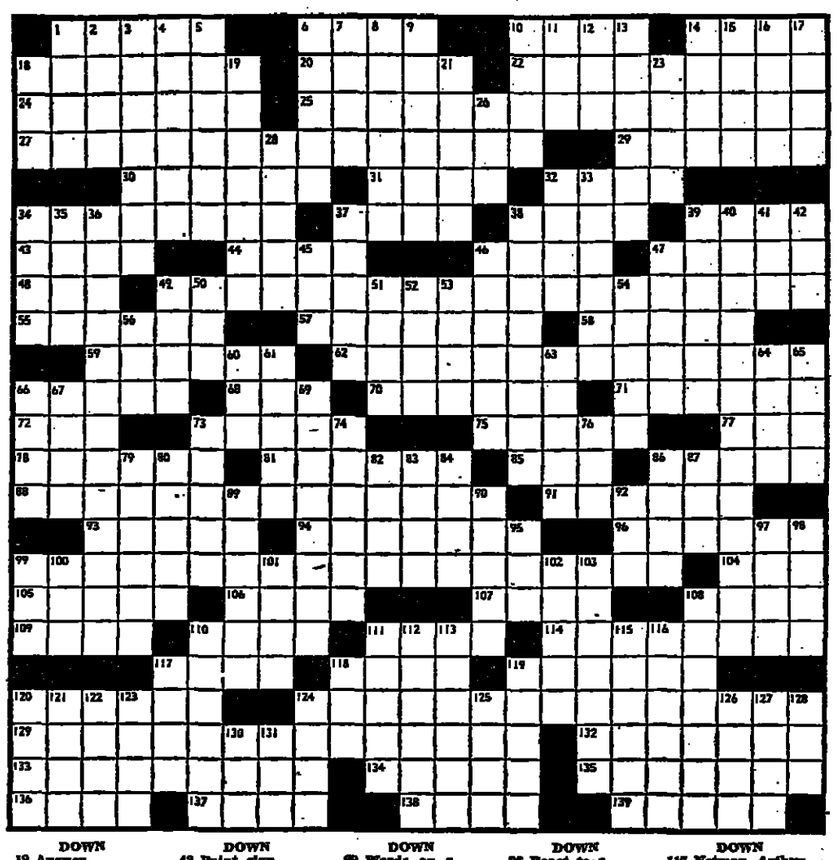
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 1st March, 1976.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

IMPERTINENT QUESTIONS—By Maura B. Jacobson



ACROSS
1 Use an index
6 Instance: Sp.
10 Fusses
14 Ancient kingdom
18 Gas-pump order
20 Kingly names in Oslo
22 Kind of pay
24 Spirited, old style
25 Where did George get tipsy?
27 Who belong to Stalin's frat?
29 Does penance
30 "As —— the ocean"
31 Lagoon sight
32 Tiny one
34 Edna Ferber territory
37 Give ear to
38 Penalty
39 Small duck
43 Part of Q.E.D.
44 Verne captain
46 "I —— Got Nobody"
47 Gently, in music
48 N.Y.C. div.
49 What does Grange do a' dusk?
55 Disclose
57 —— the hills
58 Thread. Prefix
59 New Delhi V.I.P.
62 How did problems affect Ethel?
66 Lab items
68 Phone co.
70 Salle —— (Alx bathroom)
71 Card game
72 Barrister's wear
73 Girl of song

ACROSS
75 Norse bard
77 Portion: Abbr.
78 Pass by
81 At sea
85 Environment: Prefix
86 "—— to bed"
88 What does Johann do at Roseland?
91 Walk softly
92 Garbed
94 Fairy queen
96 Ruggles's home
99 What is "la liaison"?
104 West Point pt Brit.
105 Cartoonist Frier et al.
106 Long, wide shoe size
107 Requisite
108 Acheson
109 Kremlin initials
110 Maple genus
111 Tailless rodent
114 Uninformed
117 Boats of old
118 City of Russia
119 Bad-luck bringers
120 Counsel
124 Who are Dinah's Libyan kin?
129 Where is Ludwig in the batting order?
132 Disregarded
133 Catalonian city
134 Lucifer
135 Aunt's brood
136 Wk. of Esau
137 Syrian city to French
138 W.W. II craft
139 Fatigued

DOWN
1 Gambling city
2 Protection
3 Raged against
4 Client of a J.P.
5 More precipitate
6 Public officials: Abbr.
7 Wings
8 French writer
9 "—— I Sing"
10 Club: Abbr.
11 Eamon's nickname
12 Egg. Prefix
13 Locale of Caesar's murder
14 Actress Virginia Mayo
15 —— even keel
16 Land unit
17 Four posters
18 Rule, in India

DOWN
19 Answer
21 Prepare slaw
23 Network
26 Pershing's sp.
28 Affections
32 Ho Chi ——
33 Have in mind
34 Leyte's neighbor
35 Do a Tuesday chore
36 What does Lee do outdoors?
37 Lift weights
38 —— a glove
39 Haydn opus
40 What hangs next to Johnson's credentials?
41 First lady
42 Paint sign
45 Bleat
46 Asian perch
47 Singer Ynna
49 Frees
50 Yale
51 British M.P.
52 Wild plum
53 "—— thee knight"
54 Darned
56 Queen of Spain
60 Brave
61 Counselor——
63 Portray
64 Map abbrs.
65 Utah's lily
66 Ram's mates
67 Pinball gaffe
68 Words on a June greeting
73 Respite: Fr.
74 Pacific island group
76 Law, in Lyon
79 —— the source
80 Plaintiffs
82 Preminger
83 Minaret call
84 Vol. state
86 Solar disk
87 Signify yes
89 Santa
90 Tuscan city
92 For
93 Crackerjack
97 "I met —— with . . ."
98 Exact to a fast run
99 After signs
100 After secs. and wins.
101 Nine shacks, in Britain
102 ——diamonds (big casino)
103 Same
103 Discard with "of"
110 Small space
111 Academics
112 TV adjunct
113 Fissures
115 West-Coast fish
116 Encouraging words
117 Neiman Arthur
118 Sounds of surprise
119 Elton's family
120 Eastern church title
121 Detroit
122 Crux or Vague
123 Scratcher's concern
124 Easy job
125 Box score info
126 ". . . in the heart —— the head"
127 Austere time
128 Libido hubs
130 Tome: Abbr.
131 Vane reading

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	A	L	E	M		C	M	S		B	A	S		M	E	I	S	A	S
A	N	G	O	L	I	A		H	A	L		E	F	I	S		E	L	I	O	G	E
B	A	I	R	E	I	N		I	D	A		D	I	E	W	A	I	L	K	U	R	E
B	R	I	D	I	E	O	F	L	A	M	M	E	R	M	O	O	R		T	E	D
Y	E	I	N	S		F	I	L	M		A	W	E		O	I	N	O		H	I	E	Y
		A	L	R	E	A	D	Y			A	P	E	S								
A	M	E	I	L	I	A		R	B	I		A	P	I	T			E	P	A	I	C	T
P	A	L	I	E	R	M	O		U	N	I	F	U	R	L	S			A	M	O	R
P	L	A	I	C	E	A	B	E	T		U	R	I		E	M	U	L	A	T	E
T	I	N	T		N	E	I	X	T		M	I	S		N	Y	M	P	H	E	T
		S	C	R	E	E	N		C	O	B	O	L	A								
G	R	O	U	C	H	O		R	E	L		N	A	R	A		B	A	W	L
L	I	A	T	V	I	A	N		F	E	E		E	L	A	S	T	I	Q	U	E
A	R	I	A		S	O	L	D	I	E	R		S	T	A	T	U	R	E
D	E	I	C	E	M		L	Y	S		N	O	S		D	R	E	A	M	T
		L	I	S	E	E		L	E	F	T	O	U	T								
D	O	T		S	L	O		D	O	E		Z	O	I	C		S	L	U	E
E	R	I		L	I	A	S	I	T	O	F	T	H	E	M	O	H	I	C	A	N	S
L	I	A	T	R	A	V	I	A	T	A		E	I	N	A		E	L	E	M	I	S
E	N	L	I	A	I		N	O	E	L		A	D	C		S	O	N	A	T	A
S	T	E	E	D		S	D	L		P	I	A	H		S	T	E	R	E			

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	9	48	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—2	28	Cloudy
BERLIN	—2	28	Snow
BRUSSELS	4	39	Clear
BUCHAREST	—8	18	Snow
BUDAPEST	—2	28	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—1	30	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Clear
EDINBURGH	9	48	Clear
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	37	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Clear
HELSINKI	—4	25	Clear
ISTANBUL	0	32	Fog
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	16	61	Clear
LONDON	9	48	Clear
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Clear
MILAN	3	37	Rain
MONTREAL	2	36	Fog
MOSCOW	—3	27	Overcast
MUNICH	0	32	Clear
NEW YORK	11	52	Sunny
NICE	12	54	Overcast
OSLO	0	32	Clear
PARIS	6	43	Clear
PRAGUE	—3	27	Snow
ROME	13	55	Clear
SOFIA	—1	30	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Clear
TEHRAN	14	57	Clear
TEL AVIV	72	54	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Clear
VIENNA	—3	27	Snow
WARSAW	—3	28	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	75	Sunny
ZURICH	3	36	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

FROM THE LAST ROW

By Jean Dalrymple. James T. White & Co. 301 pp. Illustrated. $15.

Reviewed by Anna Kisselgoff

GONE are the days when Jacob Potofsky, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, could make a grand gesture by resigning from the board of the City Center of Music and Drama Inc. in 1952 because its own New York City Ballet planned to perform in "Franco Spain." The decibel count on ideological fervor is rather low at the City Center nowadays. Pin-stripe suits are more in evidence among its officers than union labels.

Autre temps, autres moeurs. That is one of the ideas that wafts up from this chatty, sometimes bitter, usually good-natured book by a key participant in the founding in 1943 of the organization that later called itself the first performing-arts center in the United States.

To those who grew up in the dear, drab days of the City Center's 55th Street theater before the City Ballet and City Opera moved to the New York State Theater, Jean Dalrymple's very personal view of the City Center's first 25 years is a welcome tribute to a cherished cultural institution that is no longer what it used to be.

Something funny happened to the City Center on the way to maturity, success, glamour and bigger deficits. A populist organization with an artistic policy seems to have become a fund-raising body. Faced with rising costs, especially since obtaining control of the State Theater at Lincoln Center, the City Center could possibly say that it can no longer afford its "theater for the people" image. To save its dance and opera companies (the musical theater, drama and symphony units have gone down the drain), the City Center must concentrate on cost-cutting and contributions.

All this may be the wave of the future, but it makes for a very different City Center from the exciting family-type beehive described in this memoir. It is also true that with the deaths of Newbold Morris in 1966 and Morton Baum in 1968, the institution lost two practical visionaries who had carried the City Center's democratic ideal forward from its inception.

It is useful to be reminded by Miss Dalrymple that the first organizations sounded out for support on the City Center project by Mr. Morris, who was City Council President in 1943, were the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Greater New York Council of Industrial Unions, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Workmen's Circle, the United Hebrew Trades and the Joint Board of United Millinery Workers.

And it isn't indulging in 1930s romanticism over culture for the masses to recognize that the participation of these unions —some still close to their socialist origins—in the City Center's founding helped shape its character.

Nor does Time magazine's ironic lyricism (quoted here) that the 55th Street theater bulged with "Dubinsky's garment workers and Curran's seamen" at the City Opera's debut in 1944 detract from the highly attractive lack of snobbery that marked the City Center's first three decades. It was an attitude whose tone was set by Mr. Morris's City Center boards, which included enlightened *millionaire philanthropists* and prominent arts figures as well as union heads.

The notion of a popular-priced performing-arts center ($1 in 1943) could come, of course, only from a mayor of New York who read the funny papers over the radio during a newspaper strike. Yet according to Miss Dalrymple, it was Mr. Morris who suggested to Fiorello La Guardia that the proper site for this center would be the 55th Street Shriners auditorium that the city had acquired through non-payment of taxes. As things turned out, the City Center became a private corporation with no direct subsidy from the city. What Miss Dalrymple captures so well is La Guardia's passionate involvement in the project (he cajoled Paul Robeson into a revival of "Othello") and the informality of the working relationship between the mayor and the City Center enthusiasts.

Of these, Miss Dalrymple was in the front ranks. A press agent, producer and manager, she began by doing volunteer publicity for the City Center and eventually headed its drama and light opera companies. Complete with a valuable index of City Center productions, "From the Last Row" (so named because of the author's seat on opening nights) often reads like great moments in culture—from Leopold Stokowski's unpaid leadership of the New York City Symphony to Grace Kelly's audition-flunking.

But the real leitmotif of this book (unfortunately marred by factual errors) is the conflict between two opposing philosophies. To Miss Dalrymple, trained on Broadway, productions should break even or turn a profit. To Lincoln Kirstein, briefly the City Center's managing director and still the City Ballet's general director, the arts were inevitable deficit operations to be covered by subsidy.

Time has proved Mr. Kirstein right, and today Miss Dalrymple's way of thinking seems unduly narrow. When she points out bitterly that the Ford Foundation gave grants only to the big-deficit units (City Ballet and City Opera), she also asks if her profit-making drama and musical companies were, in fact, penalized "because they originally made a lot of money"?

Perhaps it was rather that they were really pickup companies with transient stars, and not permanent creative institutions like the City Ballet. For Miss Dalrymple, the beginning of the end came when the City Center wrested control of the State Theater from Lincoln Center in 1964. This was the breakup of the City Center as she had known it, and she may have written its advance obituary in this timely book.

Anna Kisselgoff is a dance critic for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 5, 1976

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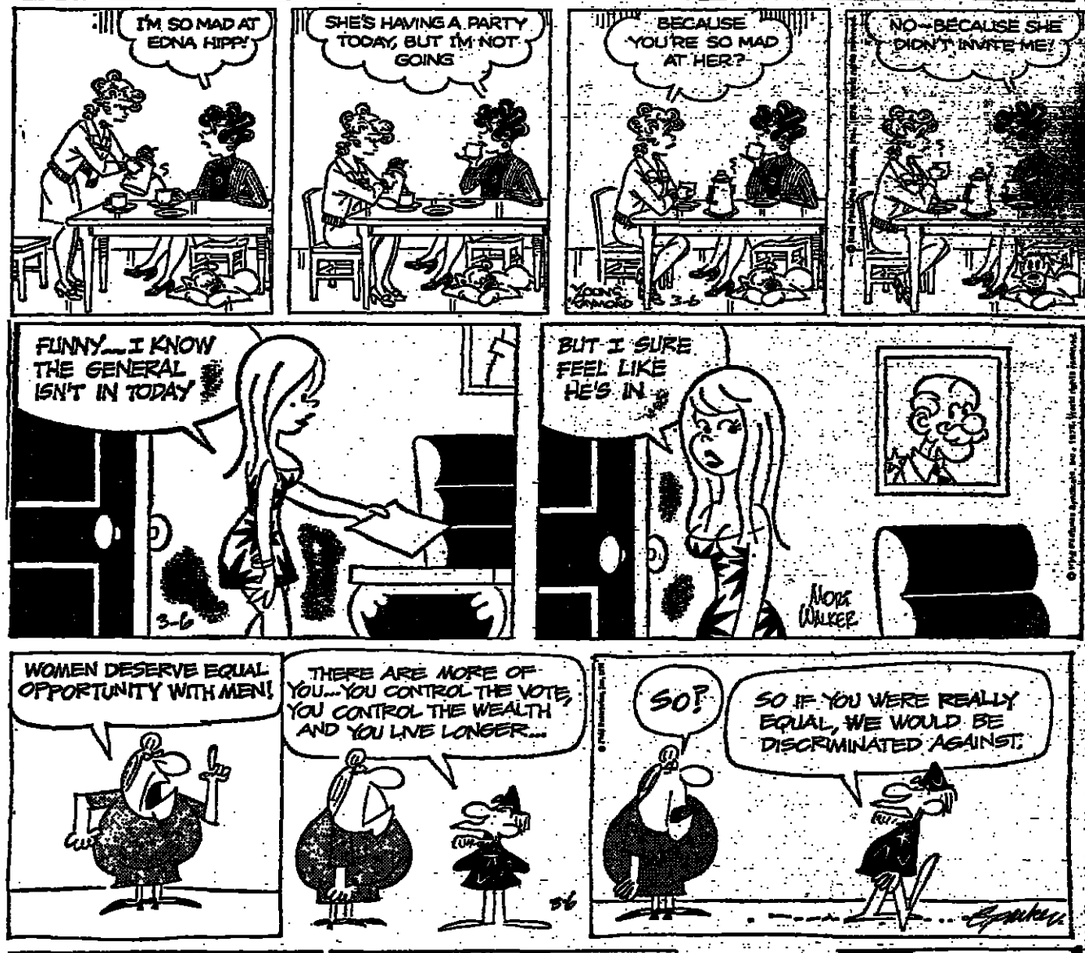
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.30
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.33
Austral. Select Fd	$0.28 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF803.65
— (d) Conbar	SF764
— (d) Grobar	SF579
— (d) Stockbar	SF685
(w) Brownitvest	$13.92
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.65
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$5.25
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.62
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.50
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.65
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,123
(d) Caribico Open-End	$130.40
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.22
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$773.06
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$8.27
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.54
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.91
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF567
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF72
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF99
— (d) Energievalor	SF81
— (d) Ussec	SF661
— (d) Europavalor	SF131.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.45
(w) D.G.O.	$40.59
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.20
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.40
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd	$12.34
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,082
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.10
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets	$16.96
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$51.20
— (w) Fidelity Equities	$6.02
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$18.57
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$26.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.78
(d) Fiducem	SF960
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$124.05*
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$13.85
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.86
(d) First Security Corp Fd	$26.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$56.33
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.79
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,947
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF79.02
(d) Fonditalia	$10.45
(d) Fund of Nations	$3.99
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$9.57
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.88.24
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$13.41
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$26.84
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$6.50
(w) Guardian Gr Fd int'l	$8.36
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$6.460
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$27.15
(d) Icofund	$9.35
(d) Interfix	SF311.40
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.40
(w) Intermarket Fund	$106.46
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.51*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	58.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$40.70
(d) Its'america S A Fund	$8.60
(r) *Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.*	$7.83
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.56
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.62
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.20
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Fast. Trust	$54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$17.54*
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,626
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.23
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$19.16
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$27.15
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd	SF437
—+(w) L&ST Income Fund	SF383
(w) Luxfund	$19.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$16.41
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.31
(w) N.A.M.P.	$67.95
(w) Nippon Fund	$39.36
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.34
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.33
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.85
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.27
(d) Renta Fund	LF3,060
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,048
(d) Rentinvest	LF887
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.68
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF58.50
Share Realty N.V.	$15.05
Share International N.V.	$4.47
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.65
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.16
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.65
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.27
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM92.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. E Est	SF1,567
— (r) Securiswiss	SF921
(d) Soros Fund	$207.18
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF476.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF975
— (d) Swissvalor Nve Ser	SF212.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.30
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$25.79
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$35.35
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.27
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amer. U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF11
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF37.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF123
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF99
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF77.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF340.50
— (d) Safit Sorte Afr. Sh	SF188
— (d) Sima Swiz. Sr Est	SF170
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.15
— (d) Eurofafonds	DM33.45
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.70
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$3.32
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.53
(w) Western Growth Fd	$8.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,400.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,570.23
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$411.28
(w) Worldwide Securities	$45.79
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,921.55

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

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GRABE

BLOGON

MESECH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RURAL BELLE JOCKEY ABSURD

Answers: *What the talkative medic was*—A "JABBER-ER"

U.S. Leads World Cup Tennis



Associated Press.

Evonne Goolagong Cawley displays a backhand return.

Lutz Is Victor Over Australian

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5 (UPI).—Californian Bob Lutz dropped the first set to Australian John Alexander last night but came to win, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, giving the United States a 1-0 lead in World Cup Tennis Championship play.

Lutz dropped the first three games of the initial set, then won five straight before losing the next four games.

Using a strong backhand and an impressive overhead game, Lutz forced Alexander, the 11th player in the world, to repeated errors to take the second set. The two men swapped service breaks at the opening of the third set before Lutz, now hitting the serve with authority, won the deciding set, 6-2.

John Newcombe and Tony Roche rounded out the Australian team in the best-of-seven tournament.

The Australians, who have lost the cup only once since the competition began six years ago, were without Rod Laver, who withdrew because of reported medical problems in his family.

The Americans are led by Jimmy Connors and the World's No. 1-ranked player, Arthur Ashe.

Tournament officials were forced to make major changes in the format of play because of the withdrawal of Laver and American Dick Stockton.

Cawley Advances

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI).—Top-seed Evonne Goolagong Cawley, hoping to avoid a third set, edged hometown favorite Rosemarie Casals, 6-3, 7-5, last night to reach the semifinals in the $75,000 Virginia Slims of San Francisco Tennis Tournament.

Cawley will meet Terry Holladay in the semifinals, while Chris Evert takes on Marita Redondo.

The score was tied 3-3 in the first set when Cawley scored on three straight passing shots to take a 4-3 lead. She then polished off Casals.

It was 5-5 in the second set when the aggressive Cawley rushed to victory. Both players hit hard and rushed the net when possible.

Earlier, Evert, popping shots all over the court, ran Nancy Gunther to exhaustion for an easy 6-3, 6-1 victory.

Evert, the defending champion, kept Gunther running in both sets and occasionally tucked in a drop shot which left her opponent grimacing. Gunther, sixth-seeded, consistently challenged her foe's backhand, but to no avail.

Holladay, a lefthander, upset No. 3-seed Martina Navratilova, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.

Earlier, fifth-seeded Redondo came from behind to defeat fourth-ranked Virginia Wade of Great Britain, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.



United Press International.

Duke's Tate Armstrong falls headlong after his collision with Maryland's Brad Davis.

Maryland Tops Duke 5 in Overtime

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, March 5 (WP).—Maryland forward Lawrence Boston snatched the rebound of Mo Howard's missed jump shot and converted the follow-up attempt to provide the Terrapins with an 80-78 overtime survival of Duke in the opening game of the Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament yesterday.

In gaining the semifinal against Virginia, Maryland profited three times in the final 13 seconds of regulation play from missed Duke free throws on the front end of one-and-one bonus situations as the record Capital Centre crowd of 19,600 got a quick baptism in the frenzy of ACC Tournament competition.

Any successful free throw among the two attempts by Mark Crow and one by Paul Fox would have put Duke ahead by three points. Finally, in going for a rebound, Steve Sheppard was fouled by George Moses with five seconds to play.

Sheppard made the first to bring the score to 74-73. After a Duke time out, the 6-foot-5 forward made the second shot of his bonus situation for a 74-74 deadlock, sending the game into overtime. Tate Armstrong, whose 33 points led Duke and got the Blue Devils on top early, missed a desperation 30-footer at the buzzer.

The winning basket by the 6-8 Boston, benched by coach Lefty Driesell most of the second half for his poor play in the opening 20 minutes, culminated a strong inside game by Maryland, which trailed 50-41 two minutes into the second half.

Driesell used his big lineup most of the game, especially with guard Mo Howard getting four fouls in the first half. The Terrapins scored 19 of their final 39 points following offensive rebounds, getting a splendid effort from center Chris Patton.

In 34 minutes, "The General," as he is known to his teammates, made seven of his 10 shots in scoring a season-high 14 points. He also commanded eight rebounds in his third game as a starter. Patton, a sophomore, has been bothered by illness, injury and academic problems in his two seasons at College Park.

Boston's winning, giving him six points and five rebounds in the first ACC Tournament game ever played outside the state of North Carolina, came after Maryland held the ball for almost the final two minutes to set up the last shot.

After each team had scored on its first two possessions of overtime, Sheppard deflected a Willie Hodges-to-Terry Chili pass under the Maryland basket. Patton got the ball and Maryland went into its stall.

With time running out, Lucas passed to Howard in the left corner. Howard waited a couple of seconds, then unleashed a 20-footer.

Duke called time with three seconds left before Armstrong got a close-range chance to send the game into double overtime. As it did at the end of regulation, Maryland did not contest Crow's long inbound pass to Armstrong past midcourt. Armstrong sidearmed a running, off-balance shot which Sheppard blocked as time expired.

Americans Finish 1-2 In World Cup Slalom

COPPER MOUNTAIN, Colo., March 5 (AP).—Americans Greg Jones and Phil Mahre, in an unprecedented showing against the world's greatest skiers, swept the first two places today in the men's giant slalom, and Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany inched closer to her first championship in the World Ski Cup.

Jones turned in the best time on both runs. His time after the first run was 1 minute 36.34 seconds, and he had a 1:44.17 over the same course on the second run for a combined time of 3:20.51.

Mahre, fourth after the first run in 1:36.65, took the lead briefly from his compatriot. He was the second man to make the second run and his time of 1:44.18 stood until Jones eclipsed it by 1/100th of a second. Mahre's combined time was 3:20.83.

Mittermaier, the West German double gold-medalist at the Winter Olympics, won the women's giant slalom with a time of 1 minute, 28.45 seconds over the longest course on the World Ski Cup circuit this year.

Cindy Nelson of the United States, a bronze-medalist in the downhill at the Innsbruck games last month, was second, but trailed by more than a second in the time of 1:29.77.

The victory moved the 25-year-old Mittermaier closer to the goal that she has aspired to during Annemarie Proell-Moser's dominance of women's skiing—a World Cup overall championship.

Although Mittermaier is the oldest woman on the tour, and for many years has been considered one of the best skiers, she never was able to break the reign of Proell, the five-time world champion who retired after last season.

Mittermaier came into this event, the first on the tour since the Olympics, with 224 World Cup points. Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland was second with 170 points.

The second-place finish by Nelson could move her up one spot to seventh place in the overall standings.

Fullmer Gains Fame

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Gene Fullmer, the former middleweight boxing champion who is now a mink rancher in West Jordan, Utah, has been inducted into the International Shrine of Boxing and Wrestling in Long Beach, Calif. He was inducted at a dinner aboard the Queen Mary, the ocean liner that is now permanently docked near Long Beach.

Hamill 1st in Short Program, Takes Clear Lead in Skating

GOTEBORG, Sweden, March 5 (AP).—American Dorothy Hamill went into a clear lead today after the women's short program in the figure skating world championships and seemed set to return the world crown to the United States after eight years of mostly European dominance.

The 19-year-old Olympic champion from Riverside, Conn., seemed to have shaken off her previous stage fright after the triumph in Innsbruck and skated with ease and precision to win the short event and take the lead before tomorrow's decisive free-skating final.

Hammil's closest competitor was American-trained Dianne de Leeuw of the Netherlands. West German Isabel de Navarre, who led after the compulsory figures, did not slip as badly as in the Olympics and was third after a surprisingly good short program. East German 1974 world champion Christine Errath was fourth.

Confidence Shown

Hamill's coach, Italian-American Carlo Fassi of Denver, expressed confidence that she would come through again. "She is going to return the world championship to the U.S. She was excellent in there today and will do it again in the final," he said.

The women's title has not been held by an American since the reign of Olympic and world champion Peggy Fleming in 1967-68. She was coached by Carlo Fassi, also. Since then, the title has gone to East German and Austrian women, with the exception of Canadian Karen Magnussen in 1973 and De Leeuw, who defeated Hamill in Colorado Springs last year.

Hamill admitted after the short program that she felt "terribly nervous" when she went onto the ice—as always wearing a tiny golden lucky charm on the back of her skirt—but she managed to shake off the fright and was content with her performance.

She got mostly 5.8s for technical merit and 5.9s—near perfect marks—from four of the nine judges for the artistic impression.

Her strongest challenge in the short program came from Errath, who skated last and received higher marks than Hamill for technical merit—three 5.9s—but slightly less for artistic impression.

Hunt, Lauda Vie In S. Africa Race

JOHANNESBURG, March 5 (AP).—A battle between world champion Niki Lauda and James Hunt is the prospect at tomorrow's South African Grand Prix at Kyalami, just outside Johannesburg.

What at the beginning of this week looked like another walkover for Lauda and his Ferrari, has developed into a much more open affair. Hunt has taken pole position on the starting grid with his McLaren and Lauda is alongside him. They also shared the front row in the first event of the series, the Brazilian Grand Prix, won by Lauda, with Depailler second.

There will be considerable pressure on Lauda this time from Hunt's teammate, Jochen Mass of West Germany, who is on the second row of the grid behind the Austrian.

Dodgers' Pitcher Is Arrested for Campus Practice

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 5 (AP).—Dodger pitcher Mike Marshall was arrested for the second time in less than a week for practicing without a permit at Michigan State University.

Campus police this week said that they would seek a warrant against the 33-year-old Cy Young Award-winner for disrupting scheduled tennis practice by hitting and throwing baseballs in the Men's Intramural Building.

Marshall was arrested Sunday after his attempts to practice in the building interfered with tennis players who previously reserved the space, police said. He was released to his attorney and no bond was required, they added.

Marshall was arrested Feb. 24 for disrupting the normal use of a campus area assigned for other activities, police said.

Marshall, who is working toward a doctorate in physiology at MSU, says attempts to bar him from practice violate his constitutional rights under due process.

School officials, however, contend Marshall has refused to reserve space ahead of time. They said the area is too small to allow both Marshall and the tennis players access at the same time.

Space for Marshall had been automatically reserved two days a week until recently, when officials said he would have to reserve practice room like everyone else.

The camera crew reportedly had scheduled two film interviews with Marshall for their NBC "Grandstand" show, including one which would focus on off-season training.

Marquette, Notre Dame Going To NCAA Basketball Tourney

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5 (UPI).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association selected independents Marquette, Notre Dame, Nevada-Las Vegas and Virginia Tech yesterday to play in its 32-team championship basketball tournament beginning March 13, and also picked a second club from at least five conferences.

Champions from 17 NCCA conferences plus titleholders from the four East Coast Athletic Conference tournaments also earn automatic berths in the three-week tournament that concludes with the championship game March 29 in Philadelphia.

Top-ranked Indiana will open the tournament at South Bend, Ind., against the second team from the East Coast Athletic Conference's New York-New Jersey Tournament, either fourth-ranked Rutgers or 16th-rated St. John's.

Second-rated Marquette, with a 23-1 record, will open its bid for an NCAA crown in Dayton, Ohio, against the Ohio Valley Conference champ, which will be decided by a tournament this week.

Nevada-Las Vegas, loser only once this season and ranked fifth, will face the Big Sky Conference champion in the West Regional at Eugene, Ore., while Notre Dame, rated 10th, will take on the Metropolitan Six champ in Lawrence, Kan.

Stan Watts, athletic director at Brigham Young, said that one berth was still undecided in the tournament, but that it would go to either Depaul, Utah or Kansas State.

Second Teams

The selection committee assured tournament berths to a second team from the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Southeastern Conference, the Big Ten, the Metropolitan Six Conference and the Pacific Eight, which will be represented by both defending champion UCLA and Washington, even if the Huskies tie with Oregon State for second place behind the Bruins.

Those without a berth in the tournament were Florida State, 20-5, but only 16-5 against major college competition; North Texas, 22-4, but only 16-4 against majors; South Carolina, 18-8; Pan American, 20-5, but just 14-5 against major schools; Oral Roberts, 20-5, and 16-5 against big schools, and Detroit, 19-8, but 14-8 against Division 1 schools.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	40	20	.667	—
Buffalo	35	27	.565	6
Philadelphia	36	28	.563	6
New York	30	33	.476	11 1/2

Central Division

Washington	40	25	.615	—
Cleveland	26	25	.590	2
Houston	31	32	.492	8
New Orleans	27	35	.435	11 1/2
Atlanta	27	35	.435	11 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Milwaukee	28	34	.452	—
Detroit	25	36	.410	2 1/2
Kansas City	23	40	.365	5 1/2
Chicago	16	43	.295	9 1/2

Pacific Division

Golden State	45	17	.726	—
Seattle	33	32	.508	14
Los Angeles	31	31	.500	14
Phoenix	28	32	.467	16
Portland	28	35	.444	17 1/2

Thursday's Games

Milwaukee 98, Kansas City 95 (Dandridge 31, Winters 24; Archibald 26, Wedman, Lacey 20).

Atlanta 103, Boston 98 (Hudson 42, Drew 39; Scott 25, White 16).

Washington 112, Houston 108 (Chenier 30, Hayes 25; Newlin 24, Meriweather 20).

Golden State 124, Chicago 118 (Wilkes 30, Barry 23; Johnson 23, Van Lier 19).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	41	10	14	96	285	176
N.Y. Islanders	34	17	14	82	245	154
Atlanta	27	30	9	67	209	198
N.Y. Rangers	23	34	8	54	214	265

Smythe Division

Chicago	26	22	17	69	198	197
Vancouver	25	27	13	63	219	222
St. Louis	22	31	10	54	196	228
Minnesota	18	43	4	40	160	244
Kansas City	13	42	10	34	152	274

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	47	9	10	104	274	143
Los Angeles	31	38	7	69	213	221
Pittsburgh	25	35	11	61	272	246
Detroit	20	39	9	49	169	247
Washington	8	48	9	25	180	318

Adams Division

Boston	41	11	11	93	281	170
Buffalo	35	18	11	81	272	194
Toronto	30	25	11	71	246	223
California	23	36	8	54	207	231

Thursday's Games

Vancouver 3, New York Islanders 2 (Walton, Could, Lever; Gillies, J. Potvin, Westfall).

Buffalo 5, Chicago 3 (Martin 2, Lafleur, Lacr, Robert; Marks 2, Dalgle).

Philadelphia 5, Kansas City 1 (Schultz 2, Bridgeman, Barber, Leach, Dornhoefer; Bouchal).

WHA Standings

EAST

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Cincinnati	30	34	1	61	243	270
New England	27	32	6	60	262	258
Cleveland	26	32	5	57	212	222
Indianapolis	25	36	3	53	183	199

WEST

Houston	40	22	6	86	252	210
Phoenix	32	24	6	70	233	206
San Diego	31	29	4	66	248	222
X-Minnesota	30	25	4	64	211	212

CANADIAN

Winnipeg	44	21	2	90	288	207
Quebec	38	21	4	80	275	227
Calgary	33	28	4	70	245	223
Edmonton	22	40	5	51	229	280
Toronto	17	40	5	39	264	310
X-Ottawa	14	38	1	29	134	272

X-Team disbanded

Thursday's Games

San Diego 8, New England 2 (Noris, Ferguson, French, Peacosh, Rivera, Morrison, Dobek, Addonno; Webster, Palement).

Calgary 4, Quebec 1 (Jodzio 2, Tannahill, Chipperfield; Tardif).

Indianapolis 3, Cincinnati 1 (McDonald 2, Parizeau; Campbell).

Ali May Fight British Champ

LONDON, March 5 (UPI).—Less than a year ago, Richard Dunn was a scaffolder who was thinking of ending an undistinguished boxing career.

Today he was named as the next probable challenger for Muhammad Ali's world heavyweight title.

But the 31-year-old ex-paratrooper from the Yorkshire mining town of Bradford must first win the vacant European crown against West German Bernd August at London's Royal Albert Hall on April 6 to make the Ali fight, scheduled for Munich on May 24.

Dunn's 71-year-old manager, George Biddles, is due to meet Ali's negotiators in Leicester tomorrow to talk over details. Ali's New York attorney, Bob Arum, is hoping to iron out the financial pros and cons before Ali arrives in London Tuesday.

"This is the sort of fight everybody dreams about—fighting someone like Ali for the world title. At the moment, of course, I've got this other fight against August to worry about, but the thought of having a go at Ali would be in the back of my mind. It's a great incentive," Dunn said.

Big Chance

Dunn's big chance occurred on Sept. 30 when he was matched against Bunny Johnson for the British title. Against all expectations, the Yorkshireman won on points. Hugging his 8-year-old son, Rocky, Dunn said: "This is the proudest moment of my life."

A day later, Ali defeated Joe Frazier in Manila in a world title bout, when more than a continent seemed to separate Dunn from the champion.

Dunn, who went back to his work as a high-rise scaffolder the day after winning the British title, did not remain idle. In the space of eight weeks, he successfully defended his championship against Danny McAlinden and then defeated American Terry Krueger.

Dunn was scheduled to meet Jean-Pierre Coopman for the vacant European title until the Belgian opted for a more lucrative match against Ali. Now Dunn is within range of both titles.

Monzon Set For Zaire Bout

BUENOS AIRES, March 5 (AP).—Middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina will defend his title in Zaire against Mamba Shako of Zaire in mid-May, his spokesman said yesterday.

Monzon's manager, Amilcar Brusa, said that the purse would be $650,000. Since Shako has never been ranked by the World Boxing Association, Brusa said, the challenger would have to qualify at least as No. 10 before April 30.

If Monzon defeats Shako, he plans to fight Colombian Rodrigo Valdes in Paris in June for the World Boxing Council title. Valdes holds the WBC crown, and Monzon, the WBA champion, wants to become the undisputed middleweight titleholder.

Speed-Skating Record

INZELL, West Germany, March 5 (UPI).—Piet Kleine of the Netherlands posted a world record of 7:04.86 minutes today over the men's 5,000-meter run at an invitation speed skating meet.

Curry Bows Out as an Amateur

From Wire Dispatches

GOTEBORG, Sweden, March 5.—John Curry, who took his final amateur bow last night, turned today toward making skating one of the professional performing arts.

Relaxed and happy after having added the world title to his Olympic and European figure skating crowns, the 26-year-old Briton confirmed that he would quit his competitive career, adding, "I am glad that my last performance was such a good one. If it had been bad, it may have spoiled my future career."

Curry disclosed that a headline in a Swedish paper had put him in the right mood to defeat Russian Vladimir Kovalev, who was his toughest competitor in the Olympics and European Championships earlier this year.

"I was leaving my hotel when this headline caught my eye, and I was told it said Curry cannot afford any mistake tonight, and I thought that's damned right. So I went out there determined and showed I could come through again," he said.

Many Offers

"I haven't had much time to think about my future this week. I have had a lot of offers of all kinds from the ice shows and even for writing and singing and such funny things," the world champion said, adding that "I really sing beautifully."

"But my aim all through my life has been to make skating one of the performing arts, and I want to devote the next exciting period of my life to that. It will take a whole lot of thinking, but I plan to stage performances in both Europe and America with a group of my own. I have been skating so consistently this season because I knew people would be more liable to listen to my plans if I proved I was the best in the world," Curry said.

Curry skated his five-minute program faultlessly to earn 5.9s by all but two judges (the British and Russian) for technical merit and 5.8s plus a perfect 6 for artistic impression—by the British judge.

"I was twisting my fingers and hoping for one 6, which I wanted very much since I had not got one since last year," Curry said. He said he would join a tour of top skaters Monday and perform in Richmond, England, March 17.



United Press International.

John Curry is joyous in Goteborg after winning title.

"In Innsbruck, everything went entirely according to plans. It did not here, but I managed anyway," Curry said. In the Olympics he had all nine judges behind him, but here he suffered in the compulsory figures and had a miss in the short program.

"I was not nervous, but quite confident about my program when I went in there. My trainer, Carlo Fassi, told me to go in there and smile more, so I tried to be jolly and smiling more than usual. I was terribly relieved and happy when I saw the marks and knew I should win," Curry said.

The champion paid strong tribute to his Italian-American coach, Carlo Fassi of Denver, Colo., who led Peggy Fleming to her triumphs and also coached U.S. women's champion Dorothy Hamill to her recent Olympic gold medal.

"He is wonderful. His training technique is cast-iron and he is the calmest and most even-tempered man I know, the perfect confidence builder," Curry said.

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Art Buchwald

The Answer to Crime

WASHINGTON—Howard Anderson of Cambridge, Mass., has just come up with the ultimate solution to violent crime. The answer is "nonviolent crime." The problem as Howard sees it is that society expects people who commit street crimes to reform completely and after their punishment commit no crimes at all.

"This is impossible," he said, "and can't work. The statistics show that the majority of criminals go back to committing street crimes again and again because our present prisoner reform does not work."

Buchwald

Anderson's plan is this. Instead of prisons teaching inmates so-called honest trades, a program should be initiated to teach them "white-collar crimes," which pay much better and do not seem to get anyone in the United States too upset.

The idea would be for the Harvard Business School, the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, the Yale Law School and other institutions of higher learning to set up courses in state and federal prisons where criminals could be taught the skills of committing "white-collar crimes."

The curriculum would include accounting, banking, stock-market fraud, bribery, kickbacks and embezzlement. The teachers would explain the advantages of "white-collar crime" over street crimes. The average take for a street crime in the United States is $9.75. For the work and risk involved, it hardly pays at all.

There are other disadvantages. When a person gets caught committing a street crime he usually winds up with some court-appointed lawyer who couldn't care less if the defendant gets 20 years or life.

A criminal who commits a street crime is treated with contempt by the police and society in general. In fact, the smaller the take, the less respect the criminal engenders from the judge and the jury and, therefore, the heavier the sentence.

* * *

But white-collar criminals have the opposite effect on everyone. A man who has embezzled a million dollars from widows and orphans is one to be looked up to and respected.

An officer of a large corporation who is involved in stock fraud is considered a pillar of his community and can get hundreds of people to testify to his good character.

A president of a bank who steals his depositors' money is usually forgiven by everyone before his trial.

A politician who has been arrested for accepting bribes or selling judgeships is always addressed as "sir" by the police.

The people in jails could be persuaded that the same amount of time it takes to mug an old lady in the park could be spent arranging for a municipal contract to be given to a corrupt builder or a bribe-paying road contractor.

To convince them, the course would include lectures by judges who could describe the lightness of sentences meted out to white-collar criminals. Bus tours could be arranged to "open-air" prisons where white-collar criminals are sent for "punishment."

There would be lectures by ex-white-collar cons on how to seek the best legal advice after they are caught.

The beauty of Anderson's plan is that it does not ask a criminal to give up his trade. All it does is teach the convict socially acceptable methods of committing crimes that do not annoy the public.

When the average street-crime convict discovers how much money there is in white-collar crime, and how little risk there is of getting punished, we can expect a dramatic drop in street crime, which is the only type that seems to shake anyone up in this country.

Performing Arts Seen Threatened, Symposium Hears

ATHENS, March 5 (UPI).—The performing arts are threatened not only by lack of financial support but also by an "ever-increasing tendency toward light entertainment," the president of the European Parliament told a symposium.

Carl Czernetz was speaking at the three-day European Symposium on the Democratic Renewal of Performing Arts, organized by the Council of Europe.

The gathering, with more than 100 artists, parliamentarians and cultural personalities participating, assessed current conditions in theater, music, opera and ballet and examining ways of making them more available to the masses.

Mr. Czernetz said, "While today the masses enjoy the leisure which was once the privilege of the few, our educational systems are not taking advantage of the change and have not moved toward bringing together the various strata of society."

He said that the performing arts "are shaken to their foundations by today's ever-increasing tendency toward light entertainment" and economic support is not enough for them to survive.

Mary Blume

Roman Polanski and the 'Cinema of Lies'

PARIS (IHT).—On Paris's murkier streets and in the Epinay film studios, where he caused a scabrous Paris apartment building to be constructed, Roman Polanski has been directing and playing the title role in "The Tenant," the story of Trelkovsky, a little Paris clerk who rents a flat formerly occupied by a girl who has killed herself. Increasingly obsessed by the idea that everyone in the building and even his friends are plotting against him, Trelkovsky becomes desperately paranoid and finally, identifying with the previous tenant, he leaps like her from the window, wearing women's clothes.

Based on a 1966 French novel by Roland Topor, "The Tenant" always interested Polanski but he put off filming it—"it was too much like what I was doing or had done"—until this winter, when his big costume epic, "Pirates," was postponed.

"Pirates" is a swashbuckling comedy. Polanski has not been lucky with comedy and is usually, to his irritation, identified with the macabre. His "Fearless Vampire Killers" was ruthlessly cut by the producer and "What?", a comedy made in Rome between "Macbeth" and "Chinatown," was scarcely seen.

"It was very whimsical," Polanski says. "Few people understood it."

Was that his fault or theirs?

"It is always the fault of the people who don't understand. I don't understand Egyptian hieroglyphics. It's not the fault of the scribe, it's mine." He rejoices in argument, however tenuous.

Moving Target

Polanski gives the impression of ceaseless movement—not so much from a superabundance of energy, one feels, but so as to be a moving target. His face would be thought pixieish had it not seen hell from too close up, and despite his small stature, he gives the feeling of great resilience: the runt of the litter who through sheer force of will has become leader of the pack. He does not believe in natural instinct:

"Instinct is the result of experience. Your instinct tells you to take the right door to get out, but it was an accumulation of experiences that made you choose the right door."

He was born in Paris in 1933 but three years later his father made the uncanny decision to return to Poland and young Roman survived the German occupation on his own. Still, he doesn't like the frequent suggestion that he takes a dark view of human nature.

"I don't believe that human nature is dark because I think a majority of us are capable of charitable acts without even getting a prize for it. When the question of survival is not at stake, when we have a choice, most of us would choose the good."

And when survival is at stake? "Then," says Polanski with a smile, "everything goes haywire."

Kenneth Tynan once wrote that Polanski's aim was quite simply to be invulnerable—understandable, but surely impossible for an artist.

"Sometimes you have to believe very much in yourself in order to survive," is his reply.

After a long day at the studio, he is having dinner at 10 p.m., which will be followed by a meeting with Paramount brass just in from the States. Despite his fatigue, he is elaborately polite and humorous, although when teased about his well-known dislike of the press, he begins with a generalized attack on the handling of the Lockheed scandals, then says with weary finality: "You can say I have a grudge against the press, but I have experience."

The file clerk Trelkovsky's name in "The Tenant" suggests that he is an outsider in France. Does this contribute to his paranoia? "Whatever you do here you're a *sale métèque* [dirty foreigner]. They let him feel it from time to time," Polanski says.

"In America, everybody is an outsider, so you don't feel it at all. It's an advantage to a film director—you are expected to be international. But not when you work in an office. Then you become a painted bird."

"The Tenant" is being made in English with a cast that includes Shelley Winters, Melvyn Douglas and 20-year-old Isabelle Adjani, the Oscar nominee of Truffaut's "Adèle H.," who plays Trelkovsky's unglamorous girl friend. Polanski had seen her in an earlier film, "La Gifle" (The Slap), and cast her in "Pirates." When that was postponed, the role in "The Tenant" was rewritten for her. She is, says Polanski, the most exciting French actress of her generation—tremendously talented, very sensitive.



Isabelle Adjani and Roman Polanski in "The Tenant."

Miss Adjani, open in manner but composed, with watchful, intelligent eyes in a still-puppyish face, sees herself as a character actress, an *actrice de composition*, as the good French phrase has it. "I don't think I'm beautiful enough or appealing enough just to be filmed," she says. "I think I have to work."

Her rise has been prodigious, including a contract with the Comédie Française, despite a lack of Conservatory training, at the age of 17. According to François Truffaut, her success had nothing to do with luck: it was inevitable. "There is no question of luck," he says. "If she had recited a fable of La Fontaine in the provinces, she would have been noticed. She has that degree of intensity."

"Of course I try to work a lot, I try to practice," Miss Adjani says. "I spend my days watching for things I can use later." She also attends lectures on psychiatry at the University of Nanterre as a complement to and escape from her work.

"One thing obsesses me," she says. "I like to work with people really a lot before shooting. And I am really obsessed by self-control. I want to master myself."

She had less control in "Adèle H." than it seemed. "I was afraid of being inferior to the theme. I had anguish and insomnia over my lack of mastery of myself. I want to be good in anything, or with anyone."

Polanski's rapid-fire shooting disconcerts her. "He is always in a hurry. He wants to be precise with his shots, as quick as possible. I thought I would work harder before and after shooting. Not at all—after shooting, he doesn't want to talk about it."

"She lacks experience," Polanski comments. "You have to have strategies to get through the day. She has a tendency to give everything for trifles and then she has to struggle to get something out of the most important part of the film.

"She has a natural approach. I am skeptical about natural things—it's Los Angeles suburbia. She has a tendency to forget that the world of show biz is artifice and you have to use this to your advantage.

"I never pretended I'm telling the truth. I hate *cinéma vérité*, I think it's total bullshit. My business is *cinéma de mensonges*—cinema of lies."

Polanski has referred to actors as monkeys. Yet, he acts: "It's mostly that I'm bored with what I'm doing and looking for something new. Also, I'm sick of struggling with actors. All they're interested in is how much and for how few weeks."

In "Pirates" he will play only a small role. "I feel like doing something very entertaining," he says. "I feel like doing something I would like to see. I'm a great customer of Disneyland. Every time I go on the pirates ride there, I think I would like to do a film."

"Pirates" will be co-written with French scenarist Gérard Brach (their sixth collaboration) and will be shot in England and Malta on a heavy 24-week schedule. And after that? "After that," says Polanski. It is nearly midnight and the men from Paramount are waiting. "After that, I'd like to survive."

PEOPLE: *N.Y. Couple Collects For Kissing Disability*

A husband and wife were awarded $42,500 in damages in a New York court Thursday because injuries inflicted by a rampaging, newly released mental patient left the wife's kisses lacking their old-time fervor. The State Court of Claims assessed damages against the state after a trial in which Gladys Homere, 45, said that she has not been able to kiss her husband properly since she was injured in March, 1972. Mrs. Homere was one of five women attacked on a subway platform by Melvin Samuels, then 34. Mrs. Homere suffered injuries from head to foot—including teeth and lips. She required six sutures inside and outside the top of her right lip. She was awarded $40,000 for medical expenses and "suffering." Her husband André got $2,500 for loss of "the consortium of his wife for three months."

* * *

She called him "Darling Henry" and he was described at his trial in London as "more of a friend than a chauffeur" to his former employer, the late Countess of Portarlington. But Thursday, Mitchell Henry, 70, was sentenced to two years in jail for stealing two Canaletto portraits from her estate and ordered to make restitution of £40,000, half the amount he got from Sotheby's auction house for the sale of the paintings, to the Portarlington estate. He had replaced the paintings with cheap prints—Lady Portarlington was nearsighted—and the substitution wasn't noticed until after her death at 87 last year. Henry maintained that the portraits were a gift.

* * *

Former rock singing star Fabian Forte was fine $200 and placed on three years' probation Thursday for an attack on his wife in Van Nuys, Calif., Jan. 13. Forte, 33, was sentenced after his guilty plea to charges of disturbing the peace. He threw a bottle of wine at his mother-in-law. She ducked and it hit his wife instead. The couple was married in September, 1966, and separated last June. Court officials said that their divorce would be final in a few days.

* * *

Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm's chief environmental aide said Thursday that Lamm's declaration of next week as the Week of the Whale in landlocked Colorado is a symbolic gesture of concern for an endangered species. Lamm's proclamation urged Coloradans to boycott goods from Japan and the Soviet Union, two nations that account for 85 per cent of the 30,000 whales killed annually in the world. Lamm campaigned for governor in 1974 on an environmentalist platform.

* * *

Calif. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. "forgets to eat meals" during his frequent 60-hour weeks, according



"DICK AND JANE"—[...] Fonda, making a Holly[wood] movie for the first tim[e in] seven years, plays a [...] who turns to crime i[n a] comedy called "Dick [and] Jane."

to his staff. But Dr. Je[...] Lackner, state director of h[...] was even more alarmed by [the] 37-year-old bachelor's habi[t of] alternately sending out for food—mainly French frie[s,] Mexican dishes—and then fr[...] to make up for the extra cal[ories]. Lackner has assigned Cruskie, a nutritionist from [...] department, to provide food. [...] the governor, expected to [...] what's set before him, is g[...] lots of onion soup, spinach, [...] toast, skim milk, juices an[d] occasional tuna-fish-stuffed [to]mato.

* * *

"Junk, junk and more [...]" was how James Michener de[...]ed such items as Minutemen [salt]-and-pepper shakers and [...] Bicentennial activities, sayi[ng in] an interview in Denver [...] "Watergate and Vietnam [...] care of any hope that it [...] be celebrated properly." A [...] group of San Antonio resi[dents] used the 1976 leap day to [...] Bicentennial "abuse and vu[lgari]ty" awards, beginning with [...] National Football League f[or its] $25,000 scholarship contest f[or an] essay on the NFL's relatio[n] to the Bicentennial. Red-w[hite]-and-blue beer cans and flag[-draped] coffins won worst-taste a[wards] for their distributors, but O[...] got the nod as bad-taste cit[y for] publicizing a zoo bison n[amed] Tennial.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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